

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1920

VOL. XII, NO. 114

BELFAST ISOLATED BY CUTTING OF ALL WIRES AND CABLES

Government Property in Ulster Attacked—Military Vigilance in Dublin—Extensive Cattle Raids Carried Out in Galway

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—After Belfast had been isolated from the outside world by the cutting of wires to Dublin and elsewhere as well as the cable from Whitehead to England, attacks were made on government property. The Grand Central Hotel, which houses the Pensions, Labor, and other departments, and the Bank of Ireland at Queen's Bridge, were entered during Saturday night and a large number of documents destroyed. Fires were also discovered in these buildings and in the income tax offices.

Police Stations Destroyed

Police stations were also blown up or burned down, from which the men had been withdrawn for safety to larger towns. Belfast remains calm today and the city post offices and public buildings are guarded by armed police.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—There was great military activity in the suburbs of Dublin on Saturday. Parties of soldiers in armored cars took up positions shortly after midnight just outside the city boundaries, and all vehicles approaching the capital were stopped and thoroughly searched for arms. Hay carts received special attention. Passengers on street cars, coming from Lucan, were also searched. Similar activities took place on all roads leading to Londonderry. Motor cars were searched and chauffeurs had to produce their permits and declare their business.

Military Activity in Dublin

Rumors of an Easter rising are thought to account for this military activity. A large number of rounds of revolver ammunition, arriving on a vessel at Londonderry, were seized by the police on Saturday.

The biggest cattle drive yet reported took place in County Galway on Saturday. It is estimated that at least 1800 men took part. The drive swept from Greaves to Castleblakeney and Roscommon on the one side and to Dunmore on the other. Thousands of acres were cleared, and the police were powerless to check the drive, it is said.

Extensive Cattle Drives

In South Mayo the grazers are surrounding a whole lot. There were three drives in the Ballychaunis district, and the residence of General Lewin of Castle Grove, a large landowner, was attacked and the windows smashed by stone-throwing. The military authorities from Claremorris visited the zone of the attack, and as the drovers were fleeing, fired shots over their heads. Six men who drove away the cattle were taken prisoners to Claremorris and remanded on bail.

The police force has been considerably augmented, and the military authorities are cooperating in collecting wandering cattle.

The Pensions Office at Cork and the Inland Revenue Office, half a mile distant, were both simultaneously destroyed by what are believed to be incendiary fires on Saturday night.

Sir Nevill Macready, former Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police of London, who leaves for Ireland shortly to take up his new post as Commander of the Forces there, has been given practically free hand by the Cabinet. As his appointment is permanent, Sir Nevill does not expect to return to the Metropolitan Police.

Mr. Lloyd George's Letter

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—The situation in Dublin today was normal. There was no sign of any Easter rising, rumors concerning the possibility of which recently became so general as to provoke questions on the subject in Parliament.

The resignation of James Ian Macpherson as Chief Secretary for Ireland caused no excitement here. The Lord Mayor of Dublin has received a letter from the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, dated March 31, alluding to the impossibility of securing evidence in the ordinary way calculated to lead to the arrest and conviction of murderers in the campaign of terrorism now menacing Ireland. The letter says this fact places the executives under great difficulty because they do not desire to arrest the guilty. On the other hand, it adds, the first duty of the executives is to leave no stone unturned to lay hands on those terrorizing society, and it may therefore be necessary to dislocate in some degree the normal life of the community.

The Premier expresses the belief that the terrorist campaign is prompted largely by a desire to prevent a settlement of the Irish question by reason and good will, which he believes are the only means for attaining unity and reconciliation. He declares that the government will not be deflected from what it believes the only course consistent with reason and common sense by a "truthless and cruel campaign of assassination," but says he is anxious to make as easy as possible the task of those endeavoring to carry on the administration of the country on reasonable lines; and

SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF DANISH CABINET

Recently Formed Government Resigns and New Premier Appointed—Parliament to Be Summoned—Strikes Called Off

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Sunday)—Otto Liebe, who, a few days ago became Premier of Denmark, handed in the resignation of his Cabinet at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, after the King had been in conference all night with leading politicians. A new Cabinet will be formed by Mr. Fris, formerly president of the economic commission set up during the war. Parliament will be summoned immediately to discuss the new election bill.

The general strike has been called off.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Saturday)—A part from a demonstration of some 40,000 workers this afternoon along with Socialist and Radical members of the town council before the Royal Castle, no disorders have occurred. A deputation laid its claims before the King, who held a conference with leaders of all the political parties in the castle to consider the claims.

The general strike called for Tuesday has already resulted in a strike in some trades; but the Easter holiday makes the effect not so noticeable. Shipping is said to be affected, and the printers' strike has resulted in only the Radical papers being printed, which parties of the right maintain is suppression of free speech, and refuse to negotiate with the Social Democrats on the electoral bill until the threat of the general strike is withdrawn.

When Parliament meets again on April 14, the ministry will inform both houses of the reasons for the formation of a business ministry. The government will do its utmost to carry through measures on which all parties are agreed. The present ministry will resign when the new Parliament is elected and assembled. The Prime Minister has appealed to the Employers' Association to do everything possible to end the present labor crisis. The King has relieved the Premier of the post of Minister of Justice, appointing Professor Sminorale to that office.

Writ for Elections

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—A writ for elections for the Lower House of Parliament on April 22 was issued on Friday. The House will be dissolved on April 21.

Parliament will meet on April 14, as arranged, to pass bills on which all parties are agreed.

BRICKLAYERS GET INCREASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office NEW YORK, New York—As arbitrator between the bricklayers and their employers, Mayor John P. Hylan has awarded the men an increase of 12 1/2 cents, or \$1.25 an hour. They asked for \$1.50 an hour. This will give them \$10 a day.

FARE ADVANCE HELD UP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Proposed increased fares on both Hudson & Manhattan Railroad, which were to have become effective yesterday, were suspended on Saturday by the Interstate Commerce Commission for 120 days.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 167 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid: Five years, \$30.00; three years, \$18.00; one year, \$6.00. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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SHIPPING BOARD PLAN OPPOSED

It Is Argued That Taking Over Routes Once Held by Hamburg-American Line Would Give Germany an Advantage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York—According to Winthrop L. Marvin, vice-president of the American Steamship Owners Association, it is not true that, in order to get docking and other shipping facilities in the port of Hamburg, American steamship companies must consent to the United States Shipping Board plan to take over the present trade routes formerly maintained by the Hamburg-American Line and to enter into an alliance with that company by which Shipping Board ships would be used to reestablish the company's former lines.

Mr. Marvin said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that private American steamship companies in connection with their overseas business had already gone into Hamburg, and being refused docking and other facilities unless they consented to use the Hamburg-American line as agents, had succeeded in establishing their own connections. All but one company, he added, had refused the ultimatum of the German line that they must use it as agent.

Aggressive Foe of United States Navy

"It is not true," said Mr. Marvin, "that American steamship companies must work for the Hamburg-American Company to get Hamburg business no matter what the Shipping Board says." Mr. Marvin said no immediate action was expected. The association had sent a letter to William S. Benson, chairman of the board, telling some of the pre-war activities of the Hamburg-American Line. He understood that the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was interesting itself in the matter. The letter read in part:

"Aside from general considerations that have been urged against such a course, I would remind you of the fact that must be known, particularly to officers of the naval service, that the Hamburg-American for years before the late war, as well as during the war, proved a persistent and aggressive foe of our navy and our merchant marine. It is a matter of record that in our war with Spain in 1898 the Hamburg-American Line took two of its express steamships, the Columbia and Normannia, out of its New York service—ships built for and sustained by the money of American travelers—and deliberately sold these ships to the Spanish government, to be armed as Spanish cruisers and to be commissioned to burn, sink and destroy the ships and the commerce of the United States.

Plots Traced

"You are aware of how many of the German plots for the destruction of ships and the killing and maiming of our people could be traced directly back to the building at 45 Broadway, where the heads of the Teuton conspirators met and planned, utilizing officers and men of the Hamburg-American ships interned in our ports as the agents of their operations. All are, of course, aware of the systematic manufacture of bombs on the German liners lying in the Hudson.

"Finally, as you know, the United States Government seized the Hamburg-American building, confiscated its records, and arrested and imprisoned some of its officials for making war on America both before and after we ourselves had entered the conflict. I am certain that any plan, however well intentioned, that placed the United States Shipping Board in quasi-partnership with such an enemy of our nation as the Hamburg-American Company has proved to be, would produce a grave sensation throughout

the country, even if the plan promised large direct profits to the board. Moreover the ship owners of this association who kept our flag afloat against heavy odds in the face of European competition before the war are unanimously convinced that any American concern that may enter into direct agency relations with the Hamburg-American Company will speedily discover to its heavy cost that every agreement made will, when convenient, be treated as another scrap of paper—and that will be the experience of your board itself."

Chamber of Commerce Opposition

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York opposes operation of American ships out of Germany and believes that American interests will not be served by placing American boats in service of the 60 lines formerly operated by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company. The chamber points out that the United States as yet has no regular passenger, mail and freight lines to South America and the Orient because there is not sufficient tonnage. It is considered unwise, therefore, to allocate any of the government ships for the rehabilitation of German lines and trade. Such allocation, it is held, would place serious obstacles in the way of developing a permanent merchant marine and would enable German manufacturers to enter many foreign fields with shipping facilities superior to those possessed by American manufacturers.

The former German passenger boats now under control of the board, the chamber finds, should be brought back into the service of the country as quickly as possible and either sold to American interests or reconditioned and put into use under government auspices.

JAPAN'S INTENTIONS REGARDING SIBERIA

Troops to Be Withdrawn When Evacuation of Tzecho-Slovaks Is Completed—Need of Protecting Japanese Residents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of State yesterday made public a semi-official statement recently issued in Japan in which the Tokyo government reiterated its pledges to withdraw its forces from Siberia as soon as conditions are settled and as soon as the Bolshevik menace to Korea and Manchuria is removed. Japanese troops, the statement asserted, will be withdrawn as soon as the Tzecho-Slovak evacuation has been completed.

"The empire entertains no political ambitions toward Russia," the Tokyo pronouncement asserted. This announcement of intention was regarded here as significant in view of allegations that have been made from time to time that the Tokyo government had ambitions which were by no means confined to Manchuria and Korea. The statement follows:

"The dispatch of Japanese troops to Siberia having for its purpose the assisting of the Tzecho-Slovaks, it is plain, as was declared at the time of their being sent, that Japan will also withdraw her troops when the evacuation of the Tzecho-Slovaks is actually completed. The geographical locations of the empire, however, with Siberia differ from those of the other powers. Not only do the political conditions in far eastern Siberia affect conditions both in Manchuria and in Korea, but a large number of the Japanese residents in Siberia are practically placed under such conditions that the safety of their lives and property cannot be assured.

"This is the reason why the empire is not able to withdraw the troops immediately. The empire entertains no political ambitions toward Russia. As soon as the political conditions in the territories adjacent to our country settle down, as soon as the menace to Manchuria and Korea has been removed, the safety of the lives and property of the Japanese assured, and the freedom of communications guaranteed, we hereby reaffirm our pledge that the empire will evacuate Siberia, provided the Tzecho-Slovaks have been completely withdrawn."

Siberian Prisoners are Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Prisoners of war," mentioned in the War Department's announcement on Friday last of the evacuation of United States troops from Vladivostok, Siberia, comprise a few hundred German and Austrian soldiers who fell into the hands of the expeditionary forces before the armistice. There are no Russians held by the United States, it is said.

The Germans and Austrians will be repatriated with the Tzecho-Slovaks in Siberia, it is announced. The United States has agreed to undertake the repatriation of a part of the Tzecho-Slovaks, and ships for that purpose will soon reach Vladivostok, it is understood.

LONG DISTANCE FLIGHTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—An aeroplane, piloted by Lieut. Masere in the Rome-Tokyo flight, has arrived at Bangkok. Another aeroplane, piloted by Lieut. Ferraris, is on landing at Calcutta, but without serious consequences.

PLANS FOR NEW ARMENIAN STATE

Allies Request Council of League to Accept Responsibility for Armenia and Racial Minorities Under Turkish Rule

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Supreme Council of the League of Nations to undertake the responsibility of the independent Armenian state and of the racial and religious minorities in Turkey. The Council of the League, at a meeting on March 30, adopted the following resolution: "It is of the utmost importance to the future of the League of Nations that it should not lightly refuse any responsibilities or duties offered to it by the Supreme Council in connection with the future of the Armenians or of the racial minorities in Turkey, and therefore we urge the governments to instruct their representatives on the council in that sense."

This resolution, along with a memorandum, has been sent to the Premiers. The memorandum states that, apart from the respective governments' Council of the League has not in its corporate capacity either military forces or funds with which to fulfill the responsibilities which the Supreme Council desires to assume; but if it refuses, the confidence of the world will be shaken in its future, and the alleged impotence of the League will be supported.

If the League accepts the responsibility, it may be legitimately argued, says the memorandum, that the Allied governments making the request could not refuse their share of the resources which the Council might demand from them with which to carry out its duties. The memorandum outlines how the work might be done.

Proposals for Mandate

The League might appoint some neutral state as mandatory for Armenia, acting under direct responsibility to the Council of the League; and the European governments of the League might be asked to guarantee the deficits during the early stages. Secondly, powerful voluntary agencies in the United States of America, or elsewhere might provide the personnel and funds, acting under the Council of the League. Thirdly, if these fail, the Council might organize a League commission to act. For the protection of the minorities in Turkey, the League might appoint a commissioner resident at the Turkish capital with a staff to hear complaints and investigate on the spot alleged violations of the rights of minorities, supported by a tribunal for hearing such cases.

Question of Cilicia

The memorandum urges that Cilicia be dealt with at once; either by inclusion in Armenia or by establishing a separate form of government but its protection is urgent. The Allies are urged to first delimit the frontiers of areas they wish the League to be responsible for, and to restore peace in these areas. The memorandum concludes with an appeal to the British Government to instruct the British representatives on the Council to press the League to accept the proposed responsibility and urges the government to do all in its power to give the League a fair chance of success in carrying out these difficult tasks.

Commission on Transit Proposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Brigadier-General H. O. Mance, British representative on the provisional Committee for Communications and Transit of the League of Nations, commenting on the work which the commission will undertake, said that, at a meeting of the Council of the League on February 18, a resolution was adopted suggesting an international commission of inquiry on the freedom of communications and transit, to act in an advisory capacity to the League, to prepare drafts of international agreements regarding world transit questions, and a scheme for its permanent organization as a part of the League.

At a special meeting of the International Committee on Inquiry, held on March 17, Mr. Albert Clavelle, as chairman, thanked the governments which recently accepted the invitation to associate themselves with the work of elaborating a new charter and expressed his confidence that America would not fail to resume its place on the commission. The general says that the importance of establishing a liberal policy in the matter of world transit from the point of view of world peace is not generally recognized. War introduced new conditions, and the imposition of severe restrictions which could not be entirely removed without inflicting hardships. The scope of the commission's work will cover general transit, including ports, waterways, and railways.

Future Course of Peace Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A French official has made the following declaration regarding the future course of peace making: The Chamber of Deputies is expected to ratify this month the Treaty with Austria. Louis Barthou, President of the Commission of Foreign Affairs, has been asked to

hasten the examination of this document. Austria must certainly be helped by all the Allies for the situation is tragic. There must be an inquiry into such facts as that the Jugo-Slavs, who should have supplied 160,000 tons of coal to Austria last year only supplied 4000 tons.

It is likewise hoped to sign the Hungarian Treaty during April. The relations between Austria and Hungary, which have been troubled, have recently improved. It is now three months since the peace conditions were given to the Hungarians. As for the Turkish Treaty only some details, which concern military authorities, remain to be settled and at the beginning of May the Treaty will be handed over. This authority declared that all the Allies are satisfied with the terms of this treaty and that differences have been smoothed away.

At San Remo, where the conference will be held about the middle of April, outstanding questions will be considered. It was felt that an opportunity should be given to Italy, after France and England, to be the theater of the historic conference. An attempt will be made to finish with the question of the Adriatic.

LEGISLATED PEACE WILL BE OPPOSED

Democrats in the United States Senate Threaten to Reopen Entire Treaty and League Issue—Long Debate Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Democratic leaders will confer, and will also make an effort to learn what the plans of the President are with regard to the Versailles Treaty, with a view to submitting a proposal for the establishment of peace counter to the resolution declaring the existence of peace between the United States and Germany, said Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, who returned to Washington yesterday. If this course is pursued, it means that the Democrats will make an effort to revive the entire Treaty contest when the resolution comes before the Senate.

"I doubt if the resolution will ever be adopted by Congress, although I have not had an opportunity to canvass the situation," said Senator Hitchcock. "The Republicans will not favor it as a unit. There are several Republicans I know of who have said they will vote against it, as they do not believe that peace can be established through such a resolution as the one proposed."

Asked if the Democrats intend to submit a substitute plan for ending the technical state of war, Senator Hitchcock replied:

"I cannot say as to that. That remains to be seen."

Senator Hitchcock said he returned "prepared to fight adoption of the resolution."

"The President will not sign the resolution if it reaches him," said the Administration leader. "I doubt very much if it will ever reach him."

"It will be a long time before a final vote is taken in the Senate. The resolution will not come over from the House until the end of the week. It will then go to the Foreign Relations Committee, and probably remain there for another week. When it is brought up in the Senate, the whole Treaty fight will be reopened. I look for a very long discussion on every phase of the Treaty fight before the resolution comes to a vote."

It is expected that the Peace resolution will come up for consideration on Wednesday. Debate will be limited, and an effort will be made to reach a vote on Wednesday night. Administration forces in both houses of Congress are preparing to make a fight against that section of the resolution that gives Germany 45 days in which to declare formally that peace exists, and conceding to the United States all the rights, privileges, reparations and concessions acquired in the armistice since then.

The action invades the constitutional prerogatives of the President, the Administration forces contend, and they will base their opposition largely on the grounds of its unconstitutionality.

PARIS REGAINING ITS HOLIDAY POPULARITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Easter finds the hotels of Paris filled with American and British visitors. The French capital has not at one bound been restored to its old-time holiday popularity but, nevertheless, there is a notable invasion.

A large number of excursions have been planned to the battlefields. Some of the restrictions, such as the early closing of a few days. Trains are running as usual after the recent disturbances. Normandy and Brittany as well as the Riviera are favorite resorts and considerable influx of visitors is signaled.

GRAVE RESULTS TO GERMANS' ADVANCE IN RUHR DISTRICT

France Takes Momentous Decision to Occupy Large German Centers—Stern Reply Is Sent to German Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—There is a grave development of the military situation created by Germany.

France has reached. The Christian Science Monitor understands, the tremendous decision of occupying Ham-burg, Frankfurt, Hanau, Darmstadt or other points which may be indicated by Marshal Foch.

A profound sensation has been caused by the announcement of this stern reply to the German advance into the Ruhr valley. It is impossible to foresee what may be the result of such steps.

France justifies the action in an official notice that the military measures are undertaken with the unique object of making Germany respect Articles 42 to 44 of the Peace Treaty.

In the course of Saturday afternoon, Mr. De Marcilly, the French chargé d'affaires at Berlin, telephoned to Paris an urgent message, stating that German troops were advancing everywhere in the neutral zone. There were immediately a series of consultations between Alexander Millerand, the Premier, and Marshal Foch, and André Lefèvre, Minister of War. "How long are we to be mocked?" asked Mr. Lefèvre, and Mr. Millerand replied, "You will soon see that this act of hostility is not to be tolerated."

Letter of Warning

First Mr. Millerand addressed to Germany a solemn letter of warning, the text of the note handed to Dr. von Mayer, the German Chargé d'Affaires, is as follows:

"In my letter to you of yesterday, I requested you to insist on your government obtaining the immediate withdrawal of troops which have wrongly entered the Ruhr valley during the past few days. I add that the government of the French Republic could under no circumstances permit, without preliminary agreement, a breach of Articles 43 and 44 of the Treaty of Versailles. But today, April 3, at 5:45 P. M., a communication from Mr. Gopperts to the President of the Peace Conference admits that the Reichswehr troops, exceeding in strength the number authorized by the decision of August 9, 1919, entered the Ruhr Basin, and asks me, after the act has been accomplished, to give formal authority.

Reichswehr's Attack

"I learn, on the other hand, that Mr. von Haniel, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, expressly declared to General Barthelémy, temporary head of the Allied Commission of Control, that the German Government had given a free hand to Mr. Severing, Imperial commissioner, to use the troops concentrated for operations in the Ruhr district.

"I am informed that the Reichswehr began an attack in the neutral zone on April 2, and that their front has already reached North of Dortmund and Duisburg. By this sudden attack, the German Government has infringed Article 44, which states 'In case Germany violates the provisions of Articles 42 and 43, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act calculated to disturb the peace of the world.' I will inform you later of the decision of the Government of the Republic."

Allies Consulted

Following this letter Mr. Millerand got into touch with the British, Italian and Belgian Governments, pointing out that the Easter holidays should not be allowed to interfere with necessary steps.

Apparently satisfactory replies were received, for it was later learned that France had decided upon a general advance into the neutral zone.

What is rather extraordinary is that, hitherto, conversations have been practically confined to France and Germany, and that the Allies seem to have been left out of account. The German Government is not slow to take advantage of this fact, and in a note to the conference, takes pains to point out that its communication was addressed, not to France, but to the Allies.

Berlin's Attitude to France

Berlin now pretends that she can have no separate dealings with France and practically invites the other Allies to take the part of Germany against France, which is represented as alone having military views.

A high American officer was today shown a note of President Wilson, declaring to the American Senate that the United States troops on the Rhine are not under the orders of Marshal Foch. He replied "That is not new. Since the ratification of the Peace Treaty at Paris, it is understood that American soldiers are again placed under the direct orders of the President. But that does not signify that if the Allies are obliged to make an advance, American battalions will not take part in the operation."

"We have, however, very few men on the Rhine, hardly 8,000 men," the Christian Science Monitor learns that,

although France has practically decided upon this advance, an accord will be reached with the other Allies before an actual move is taken.

German Representative Explains

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Sunday)—Although Parliament is taking a vacation, there is much agitation at the report that additional German troops have, after all, penetrated into the Ruhr region, crossing the Wesel-Delmen line. Alexander Millerand, the Premier, has demanded that they be instantly withdrawn. Dr. von Mayer, the German chargé explains that there has been a misunderstanding and the order to advance was mistaken.

The French Premier is insistent that there shall be a retreat and if his wishes are not obeyed, the possibility of a German advance becomes more menacing.

Disbanding Red Army

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin. BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—Following the German Government's decision to suppress by force bands of Spartacists who, notwithstanding the agreement reached between the authorities and the Labor unions, refuse to deliver over their arms, troops are rapidly advancing in the Ruhr industrial area. It is expected that government forces will occupy Essen early tomorrow.

"Vorwaerts," a moderate Socialist organ, in a semi-official statement tonight, says that the disbanding of the Red army continues quietly, although armed bands of plunderers continue to terrorize the countryside. "Vorwaerts" adds that, unfortunately, complications of an unfavorable character seem to have taken place at Essen, where the radical elements are compelling the workers to begin another strike. It seems clear that heavy fighting between the government troops and armed Bolsheviks, took place yesterday at various points, but the general situation is not unsatisfactory.

Moderate Socialist and Liberal newspapers believe that normal conditions will soon be restored throughout the disturbed area, whereas the reactionary press, in order to discredit the Republican Government, publishes exaggerated stories about Bolshevik terrorism and sharply blames the authorities for not intervening earlier.

Terrorism Practiced by Reds

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin. BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—Although an agreement between the government and the Labor unions has been definitely reached, whereby the latter promise to disarm the workmen and suppress Communist agitation, conditions in the Essen district continue very dangerous. The moderate Socialist newspaper, "Vorwaerts," publishes a dispatch, which refers in detail to the campaign of terrorism now being conducted there by armed bands of robbers, who, under cover of proclaiming the dictatorship of the proletariat, are plundering on a large scale.

"Vorwaerts" also publishes the text of urgent appeals addressed by labor unions and moderate Socialist parties, in the area now occupied by the Red army, to the government, in which the immediate dispatch of troops to crush the Communist terrorists is urged.

Effective Repression at Essen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin. BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—All this morning's newspapers agree that the police action instituted by government troops to disarm the Bolsheviks in the Essen district is proceeding satisfactorily. A panic seems to have seized the Red army, which is fleeing in all directions before the advancing government forces. Disorderly scenes are reported from Essen and other industrial centers, where Red troops tried to raid banks for their unpaid wages. Even Socialist newspapers agree that armed intervention by the government in the disturbed area was necessary in the interests of the terrorized workers themselves.

COLLEGE AS AID TO FARMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. COLUMBIA, Missouri—F. B. Mumford, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, says that when a farmer's son leaves home to enter the college of agriculture, the chance that he will return to the farm after graduation is far better than that he will go into some other occupation. "More than 400 young men who were in the college of agriculture in 1919 will engage in Missouri farming this year," said he. "These figures are in disagreement with the statement often made, that students who take a farming course leave the farm. The percentage of alumni and former students who are actually on farms varies in different colleges of agriculture from 60 to 80 per cent. It is interesting to note that a recent survey of the alumni of Yale University shows but 2 per cent of its graduates engaged in any way with agricultural work."

BONUS OF \$300 FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. DETROIT, Michigan—Following an appeal in person by 1,600 teachers who crowded City Council chambers the Detroit board of education unanimously passed a resolution providing for a \$300 bonus on salaries of the present school year. The money will be obtained from the State Primary School Fund. This was directed after Mayor Couzens had vetoed a resolution which would have tapped city funds on the ground that the present year's budget made no provision for the extra expenditure.

HOOVER APPEAL IS TO BE TO COUNTRY

No Expectation That Delegates Will Be Pledged—Position of Former Food Administrator Made Clear by His Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In his statement issued in New York on Saturday, Herbert Hoover, new and avowed aspirant for the Republican nomination for the presidency, formally renounced any intention of "receptivity" of the Democratic nomination, and what is more important, perhaps, set at rest rumors to the effect that the former Food Administrator and his supporters, if balked at Chicago, would not hesitate to launch an independent ticket.

The recent announcement has completely cleared the atmosphere of doubt and confusion as to exactly where Mr. Hoover stands politically. The statement as to where he stands was regarded here as timely, particularly in view of allegations by Republican machine politicians to the effect that Mr. Hoover would resort to wrecking tactics if the party leaders succeeded in eliminating him from the race.

Even old-time observers dare not forecast the trend of the campaign. Maj. Gen. Wood, Gov. Frank O. Lowden, Senator Hiram W. Johnson and Senator Warren G. Harding will each and all, it is expected, secure many more presidential delegates than will Mr. Hoover, but his supporters have determined to conduct his campaign by a direct appeal to the country, in the hope that pressure of public opinion may lead to his consideration in Chicago.

"Straws" to be Watched

The result of the primaries in four different states, namely New York, Michigan, Rhode Island and Wisconsin, will afford some indications as to the comparative strength of the Republican aspirants who have been in the field since the beginning of the campaign, with full-fledged organizations. Failure to make a good showing in the primaries would not be regarded by Mr. Hoover's friends as any indication whatever of the trend of public opinion throughout the nation at large.

Mr. Hoover's position in the Republican organization has undoubtedly been strengthened by his open declaration, his renunciation of the Democratic Party, and his refutation of any intention of "bolting."

The former Food Administrator, many of his supporters believe, made a strategic mistake in not coming out into the open at any earlier date, in order to indicate his strength in the primaries. Republican machine politicians who expect to have cards stacked when the convention opens in Chicago are promising disaster to the Hoover forces. Delegates, they assert, nominate candidates, and they are not guided by expressions of popular support or approval. Because of the political situation at the present moment, this is only partially true. Several of the important states will pledge their delegates to "favorite sons" in the first instance, but those states like New York and Massachusetts for instance, are ones where the delegates will be in reality unpledged. There are enough pledged, it is insisted, to prevent such a close convention as the Hoover forces are striving for.

Politicians Aroused

The attitude of the large business interests of the country toward the Hoover candidacy is causing some concern to Republican politicians of the "stand pat" and stalwart school, to whom an outsider, however capable, is anathema. Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, has already ruled the Food Administrator out of the party, and doubtless he will do everything in his power to make "rough travel" for the independent aspirant. However, "big business" is not unfriendly, and the Penrose school has been known not to disregard potential forces.

Nationally and internationally, Mr. Hoover looms larger than any of the contestants for the Republican nomination. Even stalwarts admit that with him as their standard bearer they would be victorious, but they feel certain of doing this in any case, and they therefore say, "Why not take someone whose partisanship and amenability to partisanship can be depended upon."

Independence An Asset

"If I get a chance to vote for him I will support Hoover," is a phrase constantly heard since Mr. Hoover became a contestant in the race. On all sides the independents voice this sentiment. The large numbers who are tired of partisan wrangling such as was instanced in factional feud over the Treaty in the Senate are looking for independence—a capable leadership, and for sane and progressive policies, owing allegiance neither to reactionary tradition on the one hand, nor to radical or Bolshevik doctrines on the other.

As against these advantages from the standpoint of personal fitness, Mr. Hoover has grave disadvantages, largely inherent to his position in the structure of the Republican machine. The machine itself will only assimilate him if compelled to do so. In spite of the assertion of Will Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, that successful politics consists "not in elimination, but in assimilation," it is already patent that the "old guard" will seek to eliminate Mr. Hoover.

For some reason or other, it is asserted the great farm belt in the middle west containing a tier of important states, is opposed to Mr. Hoover

because of his administration of the Lever Act, although the act itself was passed by Congress, and although no charges that would hold water have ever been successfully made.

United Activity Sought

Mr. Hoover Invites Support of Republican Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Herbert Hoover does not desire to run for the presidency on any ticket other than the Republican, for in a statement which he asked the chairman of the Hoover National Republican Club to send to all Hoover clubs, he says:

"I trust I shall not be further embarrassed by suggestion of some independent of the alternative of placing my name before any other party, for a primary sense of team work in any part organization would preclude such a possibility."

Mr. Hoover said he had no great record of partisan activity and "admitted" that his political activity was confined to membership in a prominent Republican club and allegiance to the party over a period of years. He added that, because of his profession, that of a mining engineer, continual shift of residence had prevented him from exercising as much as he desired the privilege of every citizen at the polls.

Asserting that his administrative duties in various relief organizations would prevent him from making a personal canvass for the nomination, Mr. Hoover said he expected Hoover organizations throughout the country would have to expend certain amounts for printing and other expenses, but that he hoped they would confine themselves to minor subscriptions and expenditures and would be prepared to open their books to public inspection.

Mr. Hoover requested that men and women advocating his nomination "bear in mind that personal criticism of the other names before the party is chiefly of service to the opposition." "All these men," he said, "are patriotic, honorable Americans. They have all served the country well, and are entitled to respect."

Work Unorganized

"Having refused to allow my name to be put into the primaries hitherto at every place where I have been consulted, so far as I know it has only been done in the states of California and Michigan and in one solitary district outside," he says. "As there is little organization on my behalf, except the clubs that have sprung up spontaneously over the country, and as most of the primaries are closed, and at this late date no organization is possible that could compete with other organizations, I do not consider my friends will find any advantage in that direction in other primaries. Those who think I should be nominated will, I believe, find their energies better applied to promotion of their views to the country and delegates already named, with full respect to their prior pledges."

"I had no expectation that my entrance into this situation would be welcomed by the type of person who conceives that fitness for office, patriotism and citizenship, depend upon placing sheer partisanship above national interest or who require years of demonstrated participation in work with mechanical politicians. I cannot assist these people with explanations trying to prove that I belong to their class."

Loyalty to Chief Executive

"Some people of this sort feel great trouble of mind that in a letter addressed to a friend last year I expressed my alarm at the growing partisanship and pressed the need for unity of action between the legislative and executive branches of government while we were still faced with the problems of war. It was obviously my duty as an important war official to support the President without thought of any political interest to myself. From the day I entered the Administration until I left it, and I put no qualifications upon or apologies for loyalty to one's chief in office."

"On the second point of their anxiety I make no pretension to a great record of partisan activity. I at once admit that my political interest was confined to membership in a prominent Republican club, and allegiance to the party over years, but I earned my living in one of those professions that required so intermittent a shift of residence from my home base as to preclude my taking such a part as I should have liked in the private life of every citizen at the polls."

"At least no one can find political expediency in these things, so that to all those voters who believe that these things comprise the basis of choice before the party convention I wish it said at once that I make no pretense to come within the limits of their requirements."

Party Organization Needed

"The purpose of the political parties as I see them is to organize team work for the advancement and consummation of their views on the issues and measures that are before us and the securing of men in public office who will give execution to these issues and measures. Therefore I trust, first, that the men and women who do me the great honor to advocate my name will bear in mind that personal criticism of the other names before the party are chiefly of service to the opposition. All these men are patriotic, honorable Americans. They have all served the country well and are entitled to respect."

"Second, I trust I shall not be further embarrassed by suggestion of some independent of the alternative of placing my name before any other party, for a primary sense of team work in any party organization would preclude such a possibility."

HARBOR REPORT ON THE NEAR EAST

Document Transmitted to Senate by President Wilson Details Arguments For and Against America's Taking a Mandate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The report of the American mission which investigated conditions in the Near East under Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, which has been in the hands of the President for several months, and which has been asked for by the Senate twice, was finally transmitted to the Senate by the President on Saturday. It was dated October 9, 1919, and consists of 12 large volumes, with separate findings of expert assistants.

Contrary to common report, it did not recommend that the United States assume a mandate, although reasons were given both for and against such action. If a mandate should be accepted, Constantinople should be included in the territory taken over by the mandatory power, it was declared.

Estimate of Cost
Estimates of the number of troops required to maintain a mandate varied, but Major-General Harbord was of opinion that 50,000 would be required for the first year. The cost was estimated at \$275,000,000, including \$88,500,000 for the army and navy. For five years it was estimated that the expense would be \$750,000,000. No mandate should be accepted, the report stated, without formal agreement with Great Britain and France and "definite approval" of Germany and Russia. America was the first choice of the inhabitants of the districts investigated and Great Britain next.

The principal reasons advanced in favor of the United States accepting a mandate were that the influence of the United States would tend to avert war, that the inhabitants wanted American protection, and that it was an opportunity for the United States to perform a great humanitarian service. The acceptance of the mandate would insure peace of the world's crossways, build up of railroads would offer opportunities for American capital, and there would be great trade advantages; and civilization would stop further massacres of Armenians and give justice to Turks, Serbs, Greeks, and other peoples. Although pointing out on the one hand that the United States would be put to great expense and probably would have to increase the size of the army and navy, the report declared, "Better millions for a mandate than billions for future wars."

Objections to American Mandate
The objections to an American mandate were chiefly based on traditions and expediency. The Monroe Doctrine might be weakened and the United States had prior and nearer foreign obligations. In short, humanitarianism began at home. The country would be robbed of the strategic advantage given by the Atlantic Ocean and the line of communication of Constantinople would be at the mercy of other naval powers, especially of Great Britain, and peace and justice would be assured under any of the other great powers if the United States did not take the mandate.

"If America accepts a mandate it will undoubtedly do so from a strong sense of international duty," said Major-General Harbord. "Accepting this difficult task without previously securing the assurance of conditions would be fatal to success. The United States should make its own conditions before, not after acceptance. In our opinion there should be specific pledges in the terms of formal agreements with France and Great Britain, approval from Germany and Russia to the disposition made of Turkey and Transcaucasia and a pledge to respect them."

A memorial is to be presented to President Wilson this morning by the Armenian Women's Union in which are the deeds of the Armenians on the side of the Allies during the war, and the present plight of Armenia, and a request for immediate assistance in preventing further massacres.

Three Requests Made
They ask three things: that the military power of the Turk over Armenia be immediately abolished; that Armenians be furnished with adequate means to defend their country; and that there be no partitioning of Armenia territory and that the existence of an integral Armenia by the great powers be immediately declared.

Mrs. Armine Taellian Lamson, of Seattle, representing the western states, said that 200,000 Armenians in Cilicia were in imminent danger, especially the people of Hadjin, who were besieged and facing the fate of the people of Marash unless the French forces on guard received immediately military aid from the Allies. There are only 5000 French troops there now and they are inadequate.

This information was conveyed in a cablegram from the Armenian patriarch in London.

"Most of these persons," who are facing death unless the Allies or the United States intervene, are women and children; their men folk were killed fighting for the allied cause," said Mrs. Lamson. "There were 15,000 in the American army alone, and the first American soldier to die in France was an Armenian. All we ask is to send a warship which is doing nothing in the Mediterranean and land a few marines. Immediately the Turkish menace would end and thousands of lives would be saved. We know the American people would support such action on the part of the government."

The memorial to the President was signed by the following women: Mrs. Alexander Kevorkian, representing the New England states; Mrs.

Gulabi Gulbankian and Mrs. C. Karagh Karagiansin, representing New York state; Mrs. Pushmanian, representing the middle west; Mrs. G. A. Nazariatin, president of the Armenian Women's Union; Mrs. N. Gochjian, secretary.

REFUGEES DESCRIBE STATE OF RUSSIA

First Batch of British Subjects to Reach London by Special Agreement with Soviets Declare Food in Russia Scarce

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Under an arrangement made between Captain James O'Grady and the Soviet representative, Mr. Litvinoff, the first batch of British refugees from Bolshevik Russia arrived here on Saturday evening. The party numbered 350, of which some 80 were war prisoners disembarked from the transport Tagus at Southampton in the morning. Among the civilians were many children and women. All are being cared for by relief committees and friends, and those who are destitute were escorted to a large hotel secured for the purpose at Mitcham.

This first party came from Russian Finland. Another party is expected from Odessa next week, and at the end of the month a further 800 are expected from Dongola.

The refugees state that conditions in Russia are well-nigh intolerable. Food is very scarce and costs 12,000 roubles for 40 Russian pounds of black bread, and they have all suffered great hardships, which the Russians also endure.

CANAL STRIKE HOLDS UP BARGE TRAFFIC

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The biggest strike of canal workers ever known in Lancashire is now in progress. The Bridgewater canal system is entirely at a standstill and 400 barges in the Manchester district alone are lying idle.

At a meeting in Bedlington, Northumberland, on Saturday, delegates representing 50,000 miners decided to strike on Tuesday morning, because eight men employed at the Ashington mines rescue station were dismissed for refusing to go through underground practice with an officer they considered insufficiently experienced in underground work.

Lanelly was in semi-darkness on Friday night, 60 per cent of the households being without gas owing to a strike of gas workers for double pay on holidays.

Quarriesmen Accept Increase

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Sunday)—Scots quarriesmen on strike have agreed to accept an increase of 105 per cent on pre-war wages, on condition that a proviso that this increase is to be given only to those whose status is approved by the employers is withdrawn.

Mining Strike in Spain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Miners in the Penarroya and Puertollano districts in Spain have struck for higher wages, and similar demands are being made in the Asturias, where many men have already come out. Armed guards are protecting local factories and there is no disorder.

FURTHER CHANGES IN THE BRITISH MINISTRY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Additional Cabinet appointments to those cabled yesterday have since been made.

F. G. Kellaway M.P. is to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, and additional Undersecretary to the Foreign Office, succeeding Sir Hamar Greenwood.

Colonel Sir James Craig M.P. becomes Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, succeeding Dr. T. J. Macnamara M.P.

Major G. C. Tryon M.P. becomes Undersecretary to the Ministry of Pensions, succeeding Sir James Craig.

The Marquess of Londonderry becomes Undersecretary of State for Air, succeeding Major T. P.

Sir Montague Barlow M.P. becomes Undersecretary to the Ministry of Labor, succeeding George J. Wardle, resigned.

These appointments will require only one by-election, namely Sir Hamar Greenwood for Sunderland, where his majority was 18,000 at the general election.

Sir Hamar, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, is a Coalition Liberal. He comes of a Canadian family and has enjoyed rapid promotion during the last six years, becoming a lieutenant-colonel, a baronet, King's Counsel, and a Cabinet Minister, a record only surpassed by Sir Eric Geddes.

He began his ministerial career a little over a year ago as Undersecretary for Home Affairs, and was promoted in a few months to the post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, which he leaves for the most difficult and responsible position in the government.

ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY REVIEWED

Writer Claims That Italy, Disappointed on Adriatic Issue, Has Adopted a Thwarting Policy Toward Allies in Many Places

The following article, written largely from the Greek standpoint, was prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by a well-known Greek authority on the situation in southeastern Europe.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Mr. Nitti, the Italian Premier, has only recently addressed the Italian Consulate on the subject of Italian foreign policy. Far from wishing to cast any doubt on the sincerity of the declarations of Mr. Nitti, that Italy desires to do justice to her neighbors, we cannot reconcile the expression of his wishes with the actual conduct of Italian statesmen. If we look on the field of recent Italian foreign policy we cannot candidly define it otherwise than by the word "intrigue."

Italy is angry with France and England, and is raging against the United States. These three great Allies could have easily permitted Italian ambitions in the Adriatic to be materialized. Italy expected them to do so. Thanks to America's stand primarily, and to that of France in the second place, Italy was not permitted to make the Adriatic an Italian lake. This failure of the Allies and America to yield to Italy in the Adriatic has inclined Italian diplomacy to try, to make trouble in many directions.

A Thwarting Policy

France wishes to see a strong Poland established as a guarantee against German aggression. Italy, in order to punish France, opposes in the Council of Peace every measure which is submitted favoring the strengthening of Poland. Tzecho-Slovakia and Poland are making serious efforts to reconcile their differences in view of German, Magyar and Soviet dangers. This understanding will help France. Italy, immediately announces to the Magyars that Italian diplomacy will insist upon the rectification of the frontiers in favor of Austrians and Hungarians and at the expense of Tzecho-Slovakia.

Poland and the Ukraine are negotiating for an amicable solution of their Galician differences in order to stem Soviet progress. France encourages the understanding. Italy combats the recognition of Ukraine, and insists upon the recognition of Soviet Russia. Jugo-Slavia interferes with the Italian lake theory in the Adriatic. France and England are favorable to a strong Jugo-Slavia. Italian diplomacy supports Magyar expansion at the expense of Jugo-Slavia, promises its support to Rumania on the Rumanian-Jugo-Slav contention over Banat, abets the cessation of Montenegrins from the union of the Serbian nations; attempts to join the hands of Rumania and Bulgaria against Serbia; excites the passions of the wild Moslem Albanian tribes against the Slav neighbors, by representing Jugo-Slavia as coveting northern Albania; tries to split the alliance of Greece and Serbia by securing from the latter country the assurance to support Italian claims for an extension of the Italo-Albanian protectorate over northern Epirus.

Italy's Attitude Toward Greece

Then, Italian statesmanship signs a treaty with Greece, receiving Greek lands in Asia Minor in return for the islands and northern Epirus, and support of Greece on the question of Thrace, and in a few days after this treaty, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs votes against Greece on Thrace, and concludes two secret treaties, one with Serbia for the retention of northern Epirus by Italy, and the other with the Provisional Albanian Government at Durazzo, for the surrender of northern Epirus to that government.

Without mandate from the Allies, Mr. Orlando, it is well remembered, ordered Italian troops, to occupy Adalia and Smyrna. President Wilson ordered Mr. Venizelos to anticipate Mr. Orlando at Smyrna. Ever since the Italian Foreign Office has not forgiven Greece. Italian consular and propaganda agents precipitated the treacherous attack of the Turks of Smyrna upon the Greek troops. The Italians have armed and equipped the Turk bandits with machine guns to harass the Greek forces; have combated Greek claims in Smyrna at the Peace Conference; have encouraged Mustafa Kemal to organize the Nationalist movement; and have constantly opposed the plan of permitting the Greek troops to attack the butchers of Aidin.

Finally, the Council decided to give Mr. Venizelos liberty of action to suppress the massacres of Armenians by Kemal. Italian policy suddenly withdraws her forces of occupation from Konieh and thus exposes the Greek flank to the Turks in case of a punitive expedition of Mr. Venizelos against the Nationalist Kemal.

Italy and Egypt

But Italian foreign policy is not satisfied with that amount of intrigue. It has invaded the very Empire of Great Britain. The Italian intrigues in Egypt, aimed at discrediting British Administration there and fanning the flame of Nationalist revolt, has been fully covered in the British press. Nor has the Atlantic Ocean been a barrier to Italian political intrigue. No sooner had President Wilson indicated his determination to stand for the legitimate rights of the new

Slav nation than the machinery of intrigue was set in motion from Rome. Large Italo-American political clubs in America attacked with Latin vigor the policy of the President.

These Italo-American political societies have declared that they would vote against the League of Nations. They have also announced their determination to defeat in so far as they can, every candidate who should dare put the League in his platform.

PROPOSED NEW ROAD SYSTEM IN ARGENTINA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The "Razon" announces that the United States Government is to assist American capitalists in financing the building of an extensive system of roads in Argentina. Mr. George Stuart Brady, special agent of the Department of Commerce, arrived in Buenos Aires the first of this year to prepare a report on the need of more and better roads in the Argentine Republic. The newspaper says the plan includes a widespread system of better roads through the agricultural provinces and also a wagon road from Buenos Aires to Tucuman, passing through Rosario, San Francisco, and Cordoba, the most important northern cities of the republic. The "Razon," however, does not display any enthusiasm over the project, saying that although American capital will be ready for the project, the project itself as planned by the American engineers is too big for the republic to handle at this time.

INQUIRY ORDERED ON COTTON COMBINE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Investigation of an alleged illegal combination to depress cotton prices has been ordered by A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General. United States Attorney Alexander at Atlanta has been instructed to examine charges that cotton dealers had combined arbitrarily to reduce the price paid the growers of cotton in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act through manipulation of differentials in the various grades. The government will take "appropriate action" when all facts were developed, Mr. Palmer said.

PLANS FOR PILGRIM EXERCISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Dr. Randall J. Condon, superintendent of public schools, has been chosen chairman of the committee in charge of the preparations for the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration, to be held here in the spring of 1921. Representatives from practically all civic organizations have endorsed the plan and pledged their support to make the celebration the medium for effective Americanization work. The tentative plan embraces a series of historic pageants in which several thousand citizens will participate.

CITY OWNERSHIP PLAN FOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Charges that large business interests are adding the fight against the street railway municipal ownership plan which will be voted on here on April 5, are made by proponents of the proposition. Many voters are receiving circulars from an insurance company saying that municipal ownership will jeopardize the securities held by insurance companies. The political fight is one of the warmest ever waged in Detroit, with the Detroit United Railway, the present private concern, which would be given a competitor by Mayor Couzens, actively campaigning against the new lines.

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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Chinese Gordon

There is an old-fashioned house with a little trellised porch, standing close to the road at Gravesend in Kent, that remains very much as it did when Chinese Gordon settled there after 10 years of stirring life and adventure in the Crimea and China, when he was appointed commanding officer, Royal Engineers, to superintend the erection of the new forts to be constructed in the locality of Gravesend for the defense of the Thames. For six years he lived there, and it was reported of him that the good deeds he did at Gravesend would fill many volumes. The memory of them still lives with those who knew him, whose thoughts were widened and enlarged by his simple, unaffected life. His house was said to resemble the home of a missionary rather than the quarters of an English officer. It was there he collected the ragged boys of the quaint old shipping-town, boys who hung about the wharves and quays as they do today, eager to gain a copper by carrying a stranger to some desired locality, as well as shouldering the baggage of a sailor or assisting him with the parrot in the cage. Night after night Chinese Gordon held classes in the ragged school for these lads, and much of his income went to clothe and feed "his kings," as he called these boys, nor did he stop at supplying their material requirements of the moment. He found them and placed them in positions where he kept in touch with them, using a map stuck over with pins marking their whereabouts. Though he literally shared his all with his poorer neighbors, he remonstrated so strongly against the waste of public money in the erection of the forts, believing as he did that the whole scheme of defense was thoroughly out-of-date and strategically insecure, that he quite expected to be tried by court-martial for insubordination.

Feminism in Spain

The woman's movement in Spain is having its troubles, as might have been expected of the nation that has given us so many classical dramas based upon the dramatically effective, but socially unjust and obsolete "point of honor." Indeed, as a Spanish paper, the "Prensa," of New York, points out editorially, the cause has not found it all smooth sailing, even in the United States, where woman has always enjoyed a measure of liberty that surprises the semi-secluded woman of Spain. In Spain, tradition is against the woman, as well as the church, which formerly opposed man's suffrage as it now does woman's suffrage, and favored the divine right of kings. The recent suppression of the Feminist Congress in Madrid is a discouraging symptom, but not altogether indicative of a hopeless condition. Not far beneath the surface in Spain is a genuinely modern ebullience, and repressive measures will only hasten its emergence.

No House Scarcity in Tunisia

Tunisia, one may reasonably believe, is not bothered by the "housing problem"; not, at any rate, that part of the population which has solved it by living in cave dwellings excavated from soft rock generously provided near the edge of the Sahara. As a writer in the Wide World has recently pointed out and illustrated, there are still many cave-dwellers in different parts of the world, but those in Tunisia seem to have found the greatest degree of comfort and convenience in this kind of dwelling. Instead of building one's house, one excavates it, and so workable is the texture of the rock that the task is easy and the result quite commodious. Usually the dwelling begins with one room, answering the purposes of the courtyard distinctive of Arab houses, and in making this room the individual house-maker exercises his own ingenuity in leaving ledges of the original rock to serve as shelves, beds, seats, or even a table or divan. Then by degrees other rooms are excavated, often with dome-shaped ceilings, and with openings to let out the smoke of the domestic fires. The most impressive of these cave-dwellings are found on the Matama plateau, where the entrance passage is sometimes 10 feet high and leads to a stable for cattle and even camels. Similar tunnels lead to other rooms; lofty are excavated for storage, and the "stairs" consist of footholds cut in the wall which the members of the family ascend with the further help of a rope. Here, too, one finds furniture in the living room and rugs on the floor, and various household goods and clothing

hanging from pegs driven into the soft rock of the walls. Nor are the houses necessarily old, for although the oldest may date back a couple of centuries, many are quite recent, and can fairly be called modern cave dwellings inhabited by modern cave-dwellers.

Jam

Putting up jams and preserves seems rather a pleasant way to make a living, but as one reads of the plans of a great jam and preserve factory in Dundee, Scotland, the occupation is on the way to be even pleasanter, at least in that factory. The management appears to have adopted the motto, "A happy worker makes the best jam," and starting with a canteen, a swimming club, and a library for its employees, is so well pleased with the result that it is going on to make that jam factory, one may fairly say, as "jolly" a place to work in as can be well imagined. Jam comes first, of course, but experience, from the point of view of these manufacturers, contains more than tennis, cricket, and hockey. To provide a place for their jam makers to enjoy these other activities, the factory management has purchased some three or four acres of land which it will lay out in recreation fields and provide with a clubhouse. Part of the grounds it is expected will be in use next summer. But life, again, is not all summer, and so on the roof of the present factory there will soon be a hall for indoor pleasures, with a small stage and a piano, an enlargement of the present dining room, a new kitchen and laundry, and suites of hot baths for men and women workers. More than that, on top of the new recreation hall there will grow a roof garden, where in fine weather employees who lunch in the canteen can spend part of their midday rest hour in the open. Clubs and social organizations are in prospect, and to help form them, the management of the factory has engaged an expert in the organization of sports and functions. One may well believe that there will be more joy in jam making in Dundee than ever there has been before, and probably more jam in the same number of hours by the same number of jam makers.

Japanese Makers of "Kewpies"

That a modern pottery, according to western industrial ideas, is now in operation in Nagoya means probably the beginning of the end of those busy Japanese communities, the pottery villages. The end is far off, and the pottery villages, with their community kilns built on a hillside, one kiln above another, so that the heat of each kiln rises into the one above and prepares it for expeditious firing, will still for a long time continue to bake cups, saucers and other tableware for the western nations; but the rising cost of living in Japan will no doubt affect these community industries and lead more and more to the adoption of the factory system. The villages have been of slow growth, and in them one finds potters of all kinds, from the man who makes some special article, which may nowadays be as amusing as a "Kewpie" or as useful as a porcelain insulator for a telephone pole, to the manufacturer with a company of subordinate workers and a more miscellaneous output. The war, when it stopped the making of toys for export in Germany, set many of the Japanese pottery villages making pottery toys, of which the familiar "Kewpie" is perhaps the best known example. A single establishment in Seto is now said to turn out about 1000 kewpies a day, and the world's great miscellaneous supply of dolls is being steadily added to in nearly all the villages. Sometimes the members of one family make the molds for pottery and another household makes the ware itself; and the pottery goes out to the ultimate user it takes the name of the district with it, for the pottery of Japan has long been identified with the place where it was made. Satsuma ware, for example, comes from Satsuma; Imari ware from Imari, and so on through the list of Japanese wares as they are known in the market place.

A Children's Library for Madrid

The ministry of public instruction in Spain has instituted a special library for children in the building of the National Library. The proposed library is to be open during the same hours as the National Library itself, and is to admit children under 14. Once it has begun to be operated, children under that age will not be barred entrance into any other library of Madrid without a special permit specifying the books needed. Special funds have been provided for the library, which will specialize not only on juvenile books, but also reviews and papers that concern themselves with youngsters and their particular problems.

A "Digger Welcome"

General Birdwood occupies a unique place in the heart of the Australian soldier, who remembers Gallipoli and France and has a hundred stories to tell of the general's unexpected appearances in "shorts" on some hot battle front. Being a democrat, the Australian crowned the object of his reverence, when he reached Melbourne, with the slouch hat of the "digger," and then carried the general, shoulder-high through heavy rain to an improvised platform. Perhaps the nearest acknowledgment of the general's thanks came from a digger in the domain. General Birdwood told the assembled soldiers in Victoria that when he arrived in western Australia, the first thing he received was a cartoon drawn by one of the lads of the twenty-eighth battalion. "It showed a great, big digger hand held out in welcome," said General Birdwood, proudly. Before he could continue, a rain-drenched digger remarked: "The other hand is here in Melbourne."

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The new Secretary of Agriculture, Edwin T. Meredith, is a distinct variation of the Cabinet type in Washington. He is a western business man, forceful and successful. He has his own methods, knows exactly what he wants and goes after it. The heads of the various bureaus, divisions, and sections also understand what the chief wants and what they are expected to accomplish.

The executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation came to Washington recently to hold an important session. The members saw Mr. Meredith soon after they arrived. He welcomed them most cordially, and asked their help in his work and guaranteed cooperation in helping on their problems. One or more of them spent part of each day exploring the ramifications of this branch of the government and learning how they could link themselves up with it for the bettering of the agricultural conditions of the country. When they were about to depart, they said: "At last we have a Department of Agriculture which inspires the farmers with confidence. We can talk over our real problems with the Secretary and we can help the department and get help from it."

Recognition for Farmer

Mr. Meredith wants, not only to make the farm attractive and remunerative to the farmer, but he desires to obtain for him the recognition due him from the community at large.



Edwin T. Meredith
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

Edwin T. Meredith

"The farmer," Mr. Meredith points out, "is a very different person from the presentation of him as a 'Rube' by the urban imagination. He must be a business man, knowing how to buy and sell advantageously; he must know something about bookkeeping; he must have technical knowledge about soils, seeds, animals, and machinery; he must to an increasing degree be informed about the important movements of the day. He is a man of importance in the community." Mr. Meredith recognizes the difficulty that the farmer has to contend with because of the luring of labor to the cities and the menace to production of the farmer leaving the farm for the comforts and attractions of the city. He does not accept it as "a trend," but as "a situation." It must be faced, but it can be worked out. Conditions must be so that farming will have enough attraction to hold the man of ambition and of energy. The Department of Agriculture believes to be one of the most effective influences in working out this problem and he wants the men who work under and with him to become enthusiastic in spreading the gospel of its helping hand.

No Mere Theoretical Knowledge

Mr. Meredith does not speak as one with merely theoretical knowledge of city and country. That he understands the farmer and farming conditions is shown by the satisfaction with which farmers everywhere greeted his appointment and the confidence reposed in him by them. He has gone east and west, north and south through the greatest farming regions of the country and is thoroughly familiar with the business of farming, with its obstacles and drawbacks, as well as its possibilities. His farm magazine, published at Des Moines, Iowa, which he speaks of as "our little paper," goes into 900,000 homes, interpreting happenings inside the farm to those who live upon it and furnishing a medium of exchange for information and ideas about everything appertaining to farming and farm life.

The new Secretary of Agriculture has had experience as an advertising man, and the same methods that have made him successful in that line of business are going to be used in energizing the Department of Agriculture. He wants the farmers—in fact he insists that the whole people—shall understand that the Department of Agriculture is the biggest thing in the government and that it is going to extend a strong right arm to help the men of the country who are tilling the soil and raising flocks and herds, and thereby help every interest. He is not going to let his light be hid under a bushel. The technical men of large achievements and small salaries are going to be given credit for what they are doing so that their services may be appreciated by those they serve.

Cost-of-Living Topic

At the same time the Secretary is too wise to promise what he cannot fulfill. Almost the first question that he was asked was: "What are you going to do about reducing the cost of living?"

Mr. Meredith did not delude himself with the notion that being removed from the position of a publisher in Des Moines, Iowa, to that of a Cabinet Minister in Washington, District of Columbia, would enable him to cut this Gordian knot with a stroke of the pen or a spoken word. He was un-

willing even to put the burden on the farmer. "The farmers must produce, yes," he admitted willingly, "but they have produced, and will; that is their business."

However, he pointed out to the eager seeker after reduced cost that the farmer frequently had to receive reduced prices for his pork, wheat, and hides while the prices of machinery, lumber, and shoes are raised. "It does not spur him to increased production to be obliged to sell his products for half or less what he sees them sold for at retail."

"The high cost of living," Mr. Meredith announced, "is a mutual one, and it must be approached as a common problem by all the people. The farmers ask that those engaged in distribution eliminate waste motion, and that the work now done by three men in the many stages and processes of distribution be done by two where possible."

Reversed Ratio Needed

"Let us have six-tenths of our people in production and four-tenths in distribution, that there may be six-tenths of what a man can produce each day for each of us, rather than four-tenths in production and six-tenths in distribution," he asks.

Mr. Meredith is opposed to "lost motion" in Washington. He has seen congressmen vote large sums for garden seeds to distribute ingratiatingly among their constituents, charging the same to the Department of Agriculture; and other sums for the printing of literature, the greater part of which is reserved for their own use to be distributed where it will presumably help their political ambitions. Instead of where it will be of the greatest assistance to the agriculture of the country. And this, too, is charged against the expenses of the Department of Agriculture. At the same time, estimates for important work of the department are overriden and appropriations pared down. So far, the Secretary has contented himself with making appeals to Congress solely on the grounds that the money is needed for the legitimate work of the department, but if Congress remains deaf to his appeals, those who know the energetic and fearless character of the man from Iowa expect to see him enlist the aid of others in an appeal to Congress that every cent appropriated for and charged to the Department of Agriculture be made to count for its direct work.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Reindeer

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
I have read your Ottawa interview with Stefansson about reindeer in your issue of March 10. Harry Bragg, of Montreal, thinks credit for an idea that belongs to F. S. Lawrence is being given to Stefansson. We have not reached the point where ideas for world welfare are patentable. That would make of us a world of quacks. When I talked with Stefansson about the subject he did not claim any personal merit of origin. I am quite certain the same might be said for Mr. Lawrence. In 1898 the United States Government at the instance of the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, a Presbyterian missionary, "planted" reindeer in Alaska for food purposes. The Rev. Mr. Jackson had been working on the idea for years, nor was it original with him. Travelers in Arctic Lapland are at once impressed with the economic value of the reindeer. They are everything to a Lapp: food, clothing, harness, implements, ornaments—everything. I have seen a herd of 20,000 reindeer in Lapland and one rich chief, but attended and used communally. There are great food possibilities in reindeer no doubt. The idea is a good one. With Justice Stearns, of the Supreme Court, Capt. Frank W. Fletcher, of Alpena, the Hon. Roy J. Crane, of Chester, Pennsylvania, and other associates, I "planted" a herd of wild reindeer—caribou (Rangifer caradensis)—on Caribou Island, in Lake Superior. They multiplied like rabbits almost and severely tested the natural forage of the island. Just as they were becoming a real feeding problem Lake Superior froze between the island and the mainland and the big herd walked away. Lake Superior does not freeze between Caribou Island and the mainland more than three times in a century, but it froze three years ago and made a bridge for our reindeer, over which they migrated back to the Barren Lands, for all I know.

(Signed) CHASE S. OSBORN.
Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, March 15, 1920.

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THE CULTIVATION OF ORCHIDS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It's a mistake to think that only the rich can afford to grow orchids, that a very warm greenhouse is necessary for their cultivation, or that most of them are parasites living on trees. The great orchid show which has just been held in Horticultural Hall, Boston—the biggest display of orchids ever made in America—helped to correct many erroneous notions about orchid growing.

For a long time the finest orchid collections in the world were to be found in England, but of late years private growers in this country have been building up splendid collections—that of Mr. Albert C. Burrage at Beverly, Massachusetts, being by far the largest, with its 25,000 plants.

Orchids come from many parts of the world and are divided into two classes, those which grow on the ground and those which live on trees. The former are called terrestrial and the others epiphytal. While the latter climb over other and stronger plants, they actually take their nourishment from the atmosphere. While the trees offer them a home, they do not supply them with food. As a rule the terrestrial orchids are found in the more northern latitudes and are represented by the well-known mosses, flowers of New England.

It is the epiphytal orchids which are cultivated in greatest numbers and which make the most gorgeous display. Most of them come from equatorial or sub-equatorial sections of both hemispheres. The wide distribution of orchids would be remarkable if it were not for their great variety. Altogether there are over 400 genera and 15,000 species. They are found in India, Australia, South Africa, and most of the Central American states and the West Indies. Curiously enough, no affinity has ever been found between the orchids of the eastern and the western hemispheres, and it is from the American continent that most of the popular orchids come.

For years commercial growers in England have imported great numbers of orchids from South and Central America to sell in the market there. Now with the decreasing supply there is a tendency to grow more orchids at home. This is a task, however, which commercial florists have been reluctant to take up, because many varieties require from four to seven years to reach the blooming stage. By the action of the Federal Horticultural Board at Washington, the importation of orchids into the United States has been stopped, so that this country must now depend upon its growers to produce an ample supply to meet the demand. Some growers who produce only a few commercial sorts are not displeased with this ruling. Others who seek to build up large and varied collections find it irksome. Of course, hybridizing is being carried on to a considerable extent, but in the past importations have brought in great numbers of specimens yearly.

Origin of the Industry

It was in 1769 that the first orchids were introduced into the greenhouses of Great Britain. The naval officers who had found them in their travels called them air plants, and for a time their cultivation was a mystery to English flower growers. Because they came from a southern climate they supposed that they needed a very high temperature, and they were housed in hot, humid conservatories, with results which were far from satisfactory. Now they are being grown successfully at a much lower temperature, and even in cool houses, although it is necessary to study the habits of each individual species to make it thrive.

Apparently the first orchid ever exhibited in America was put on display by Marshall P. Wilder in 1837, at a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston. On this occasion there was just one plant of *Oncidium flexuosum*. John Wright Boott made the first collection in the

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United States, so far as is known. Mr. Boott had a garden in Bowdoin Square, Boston, where the Revere House was afterward erected. These orchids were sent over from England by Mr. Boott's brother. In 1850 Erasmus Corning, of Albany, New York, started one of the largest collections ever seen on this continent, although the number of plants which he amassed was absurdly small compared with the Burrage collection.

The first real orchid exhibition ever given in the United States was in 1857, when a number of florists who had become interested in these plants showed 135 varieties at an exhibit in New York City.

While great numbers of species and varieties are assembled by private growers for their own pleasure, the number of commercial kinds is much smaller, the best known being the Cattleyas, the gorgeous purple blooms often seen in the florists' windows. There are also white Cattleyas but they are prized highly—F. L. Ames, a private grower of Massachusetts, having paid \$1000 for a single plant. This was considered at the time a very high price, of course; but since then orchids have been sold for larger sums, and \$500, it is said, has been paid for the pollen from a single bloom.

Interesting Varieties

Besides the Cattleyas, the Cypripediums, or lady's-slippers, are often cultivated by florists, and other kinds are found to a considerable extent. The name "Cattleya" was given in honor of William Cattley, who was the first successful grower of orchids in England, the date being just 100 years ago. The beautiful Miltonias were named for Viscount Milton, and the Brassavolas for a Venetian botanist. Sometimes the names indicate special characteristics of particular flowers. Phalaenopsis means, for example, moth-like.

Among the kinds which always give pleasure are the Oncidiums from tropical America, their spotted, butterfly-like flowers, arranged in long racemes, being strikingly beautiful. Then there are the somewhat familiar Odontoglossums, which come from the mountains of tropical America, and the remarkable Masdevallias, the flowers of which often assume extraordinary shapes, suggesting beetles, spiders, and similar creatures.

Vanda crulea is the famous blue orchid, one of the wonders of the orchid kingdom. Some of the plants of this species when not in bloom might easily be mistaken for a cactus. Dendrobiums are to be found in every collection, and are recognized by their branches, which resemble sticks. They have colors of amazing brilliancy. A remarkable orchid from the other side of the world is the Angraecum Sesquipedale, of Madagascar. Its flowers are greenish-white, waxy in texture, and carry enormous spurs, 12 or 14 inches in length.

As E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum explained at the Boston show, orchids are often a natural device to insure cross-pollination. In the case of this Madagascar orchid, with its gigantic spurs, the pollination is done by a correspondingly large moth with a tongue of amazing proportions, by means of which it is able to suck the honey from the bottom of the spur.

While orchids from the wilds have remarkable and interesting characteristics, they are being rivaled and surpassed by new forms produced by hybridization in the greenhouses of experts. Now, the hybrids are many in number, and are supplanting the older varieties in part because of their exquisite beauty of color and form, their increased fragrance and their greater ease of cultivation. It is slow work, the crossbreeding of orchids, but it is marvelously fascinating.

CROCUS SUNDAY AT HAMPTON COURT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A little bird whispers the news to me, and I immediately hurry to the scene. Other people too have evidently become wise, for there is quite a little crowd passing through the wide-flung gates. With them I tramp the rain-washed flagstone path beyond the wicketed archway, and enter the darkened passage that suddenly becomes light as we gain the Fountain Quadrangle, and pass out into the wide expanse of the Palace gardens.

"It is Crocus Sunday at Hampton Court." The birds have caught the message and whispered it afar. Town and city workers, eager for a breath of the open and a glimpse of the flowers, join us from the other entrances.

The February days are lengthening now. The sun throws misty shadows from the old yew trees by the wide area of paths, spreading out like a giant's fingers across the lawn; but our way leads to the gentle mounds beneath the yet bare trees. There like flocks flocking to some festival holding still the jewels of the morning, we see a throng of crocuses, yellow, purple, mauve, and white.

"How did they come there?" asks a little girl, holding her father's hand. "Oh, they are wild flowers," he replies, "they just grow."

But I seem to hear an echo of laughter by the old brick wall across the broad gravel path, and see a Queen of long ago with the ladies of her court, come tripping over the grassy mounds in satin slippers; purple, gold, mauve, and white brocades shimmer in the wintry sun. See, they play hide and seek with the shadows. Here is a snowdrop lingering in the grasses. A fair lady stoops, plucks it, and curtsying, presents it to her mistress, who caresses its tender loveliness, and tucks it amongst the golden luster of her bodice. Light-hearted they play and sing and call. Today the sun is shining, the sky is blue. Suddenly the laughter ceases; the gay forms flit away, and pass beyond the dull brick walls of the palace.

But in their footsteps the crocuses are dancing in the sunlight. Tomorrow they may be gone; today they are in their glory—a glory that "will never pass into nothingness," but glow for us in the garden of memory.

A MEETING IN RED

In the recent volume, "Lenia and His Work," Arthur Ransome, one of two co-authors, gives a description of a Bolshevik meeting and the Bolshevik leaders of Russia: "The meeting March 2 was in a small room in the Kremlin, with a dais at one end. In the old courts of justice built in the time of Catherine the Second. Two very smart soldiers of the Red Army were guarding the doors. The whole room, including the floor, was decorated in red. There were banners with 'Long Live the Third International' inscribed upon them in many languages. The President was on the raised dais at the end of the room. Lenin sitting in the middle behind a long red-covered table, with Albrecht, a young German Spartacist, on the right, and Platten, the Swiss, on the left. The auditorium sloped down to the foot of the dais. Chairs were arranged on each side of an alleyway down the middle, and the four or five front rows had little tables for convenience in writing. Everybody of importance was there. Trotsky, in a leather coat, military breeches and gaiters, with a fur hat with the sign of the Red Army in front, was looking very well, but a strange figure for those who had known him as one of the greatest anti-militarists in Europe."

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ARMENIANS SEEK HELP IN ENGLAND

Representatives Hope to Obtain
There the Credit That Is Not
Obtainable in United States
Because of Non-Recognition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—According to both Armenians and Americans who have made close study of the subject, Armenians are grateful for sympathy, but what they want is not charity, but a working chance, and this they do not believe they can get unless the de facto government of the Armenian Republic is generally recognized. Omission of any mention of such recognition from President Wilson's recent note on the Near East situation is regretted by friends of Armenia here. The Armenians are giving evidence enough that they want the chance to help themselves. They would raise a volunteer army among Armenian residents of the United States if permitted to do so. They are already raising a large sum of money for their own republic, and among their reasons for urging recognition is the impulse it would add to their efforts to get credit here for the things they need to reconstruct their country.

These things were discussed at an Armenian dinner here last week in honor of Artashes Enfidjian, a Tiflis banker, former Minister of Finance of the Armenian Republic, and Mr. Piralloff, agricultural expert of the Armenian government, former chief of the agricultural section of the Russian government, both of whom left for England on Saturday. The future of Armenia depends upon Armenians, Mr. Piralloff told his compatriots.

Credit Is Necessary
"We have waited for somebody else to do something for us for years," he said, "and little by little we have found to our bitter disillusionment that the big European powers are thinking mostly of themselves, not of us. It is different, of course, with the United States. The Americans have no axe to grind in the Near East, and their sympathy and their help has enabled our people to live when they would have died of starvation, save for the work of the Near East Relief."

"But what we need now is an economic regeneration. And for that we must look to ourselves. We must work and save and organize to become independent of outside aid. That is the only way any country can live. We need money and we need the implements of industry, agricultural machinery, rolling stock, power machinery, milling machinery, building materials. In order to get these things we require credit. It has proved impossible to get credit in this country so long as our government is not recognized by the United States. Without recognition of our government we are debarred from a working chance."

Capt. Paxton Hibben, who has just returned from Armenia, where he has been engaged in work for the Near East Relief, supports this view.

Stability of Government
"I have heard since I got back that the Armenian Government is only a paper government," he said. "As a matter of fact, it is one of the oldest governments actually existing today. It has been in existence two years. During that time the entire French Government has changed from the President down; the Italian Ministry has altered; there has been a change of party in the American Congress; the Spanish Government has had half a dozen changes; the British Cabinet has been remodeled so many times that it is not at all the same body; and Germany has had three revolutions. Yet the Armenian Government, headed by Premier Alexander Khatissian, still enjoys the support of 90 per cent of the people of the Armenian Republic, and it is to the Armenian Government that the Near East must look for the authority and the protection to carry on its work."

"I don't see why, if Tzecho-Slovakia, which was an enemy country during the war, is recognized as an ally now, Armenia, which put up a masterly fight from the breakup of the Russian Army until long after the armistice, should not be treated on the same preferential basis as Tzecho-Slovakia, Poland, or Jugo-Slavia."

Use of Armenian Arms

"During my stay in Armenia," said Captain Hibben to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor later, "I saw too much of the mad scramble among the representatives of the European powers for concessions in Transcaucasia to have any illusions as to the motives at play in the Near East. I have read a great deal of sensational talk about Armenia in the British and French press, but there is nothing sentimental about the way the British, French and Italians are staking out their claims to oil wells, copper mines, railroads, ports, tobacco land and water rights from the Caucasus Mountains south. It is all very well to talk about furnishing the arms and munitions for 40,000 Armenian soldiers. But a year ago, the Armenians had all the arms and ammunition requisite for an army of 100,000, and the British took these supplies from the fortress of Kars and shipped them to Novorossiysk and turned them over to that grotesque adventurer, D'Arcy, and his cronies. And while the British were stripping the Armenians of the very means of defense, the Italians were selling the Muhammadan Tartars of Azerbaijan rifles and munitions captured from the Austrians, to be used by the Tartars in fighting the Armenians."

"There never was any serious talk of recognizing the de facto government of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan until the Denikin campaign crumbled and the European powers wanted

somebody to prevent the oil wells of Baku from falling into the hands of the Soviet government. Then they recognized the three little Transcaucasian republics and told them to go ahead and fight the Bolsheviks for them."

Armenia Good Business Risk
"Armenia today is a good business risk if only we in this country knew it. The people are industrious, shrewd, capable, they have enough arable land in Russian Armenia alone to raise enough breadstuffs to feed the present population, doubled by refugees as it is. Their resources in minerals alone are sufficient to redeem all the paper money floated by the Transcaucasian governments, which is more than can be said of some of the European powers. If they can be sold agricultural machinery for plowing and planting on a large scale, they could be out of the woods in less than two years. And they would require no other than sale on the installment plan, precisely as agricultural machinery is sold in this country, with the Armenian Government backing the credit. The Near East credit can and will feed the Armenian people while they are working out their own salvation."

Former Premier Katdjaznuni, Major-General Bagdatuni and Dr. Pasdermadjian, diplomatic representative of Armenia in the United States, also made addresses. The purpose of the departure of these two of the leading members of the Armenian mission for England was said to be to obtain that financial and economic aid for the economic regeneration of Armenia which was first sought in the United States.

Armenians Vanish in Germany
NEW YORK, New York.—From 1000 to 1200 Armenian children and collegians, sent to Germany during the war to work in mines and factories, and 1500 to 2000 sent by the Turkish Ministry of Public Instruction to study, cannot be found, according to information received by the Near East Relief here from its representative in Constantinople.

The inter-allied commission in Constantinople has been informed of their disappearance by the representative of the Armenian patriarchate, according to this information, and it was said the commission promised to make an effort to locate them.

SOVIET EFFORTS TO KEEP UP PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Revolutionary propaganda formerly sent out by the foreign office of the Soviets at Moscow is now being sent out by the Third or Communist International, according to the State Department, which contends that this international represents, with the Bolshevik government, a single movement backed by the governmental machinery. The committee directing the propaganda is said to include Nikolai Lenin, G. Zinoviev, Secretary Berzin of the Communist International, and Mr. Bucharin, vice-president of the executive committee of the international. A German named Elinger is said to be business manager of the organization, according to information obtained from Anton Kotlaroff, the courier captured by the Letts in December.

As proof that they are engaged in productive effort, workmen in Soviet Russia are now, the State Department announces, required to carry workbooks, and a disciplinary tribunal has been instituted to aid in maintaining production.

SHOE RETAILERS PRICE FIXING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—A definite plan for fixing correct retail prices for shoes and preventing profiteering has been drawn up by a committee of retail shoe merchants of this city and submitted to the Attorney-General of the United States for his approval. Although details of this plan were not to be had pending word from Washington, one prominent retailer told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that New York dealers felt that any regulation of profit should be based upon the selling price of shoes, not the cost or wholesale price. "All good merchandising methods are so based," he said. "Merchants when analyzing their profits must take into consideration their per cent of selling, the cost of buying, office expenses, rent, delivery, etc., and then regulate their selling prices according to all these, not merely by the wholesale cost."

JAPANESE SAILOR'S RELEASE IS SOUGHT

NEW YORK, New York.—The Japanese consul-general announced on Saturday he was seeking the release of Hayata Mamiya, who has been debarred from the United States and held at Ellis Island for a month as a Japanese passenger without passport. Mamiya, the consul claims, is a seaman who became separated from his vessel because of indisposition, and should be released on bond to report to the New York office of a Japanese steamship company. Immigration authorities, on the other hand, contend his status is such as to violate the "gentlemen's agreement" between this country and Japan, which bars Japanese workmen. The matter will be carried to Washington for settlement, if necessary, the consul said.

AMERICANIZATION IN RHODE ISLAND

State Department of Education
Urges Passage of Law to En-
force Attendance at Classes
Provided for Civic Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Declaring that public sentiment in this State favors the maintenance of Americanization classes in school buildings, shops and factories, the Rhode Island Department of Education, in its annual report on Americanization work, urges that a law be passed which would place attendance at such classes, the report states that although the present "law provides a method of enforcing attendance, in the absence of express assignment of duty, no one has been inclined to assume responsibility." As a whole, however, the department finds that Americanization work has been successful.

Concerning the influence of the work on public schools, the report says: "The assumption of a civic duty on the part of our public education organization cannot fail to make all our schools more conscious of their obligations for civic training. In the general promotion of Americanization throughout the country, the public school can hardly fail to give more direct and practical civic instruction, to participate more widely in public questions, to give greater attention to civic life, to cherish more faithfully the principles of popular government and to give more careful training in love of order and obedience to law."

"Americanization classes are reported in 15 cities and towns. There is much disparity among these different towns and cities in efforts to make the most of the new law and there are a few towns that seem to have neglected a legal duty if making no provision for Americanization classes, but as a whole the results are gratifying. Distinct from regular evening school classes there have already been reported from the 16 cities and towns 105 Americanization classes and 108 teachers, with an enrollment of 2263 learners, of whom 9.7 were from 16 to 21 years of age.

There has been some difficulty in securing properly trained teachers for these classes, but fortunately the need of such teachers had been foreseen. The State summer school for teachers had offered special courses for their preparation during two annual sessions, extension courses in the Normal School had been conducted for the same purpose and other courses approved by the board had been given successfully. For these reasons there was a fair supply of specially trained teachers at the beginning of the school year and this number was supplemented by teachers who joined the training classes formed and conducted by the state supervisor."

In summing up its report, "the Board of Education recommends the following additions to the law to promote Americanization: (1) That the school census include years from four to 21 and more comprehensive information; (2) That adequate reports of classes be required; (3) That the board of education be authorized to enforce attendance required by law; (4) That the Board of Education be empowered to provide instruction for Americanization classes in shops, factories and business establishments on application; (5) A substantial increase in the appropriation for evening schools, such to be applied to the support of Americanization classes."

CATTLE RAISERS MAY GET STOCKYARDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Stockyards owned by the "Big Five" packers will be sold to the live stock producers if possible, the House Agricultural Committee was told on Saturday by M. W. Borders, counsel for Morris & Co. Attorneys for the packers began arguments which will conclude the committee hearings on proposed legislation for the regulation of the packing industry. "We are going to give the producers a fair, square and first opportunity to get these yards," Mr. Borders said, "believing that it is to the best good of the industry, since the yards must have new ownership under the decree obtained by the Attorney-General. They should be held by persons who will not be interested in running them solely for a profit."

NAVAL STORES IN SOUTHERN STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Only one country, France, can be considered a rival of the United States in the production of naval stores, and her production is about one-fourth as much as that of the United States, the Department of Agriculture states. Aside from lumber, the southern pines particularly the longleaf pine, are the source of our naval stores, representing a value in excess of \$20,000,000 a year. The position of the United States in these important raw materials at present is a commanding one. A new project in naval stores is opening in the west, where the Forest Service has given a permit to a Portland (Oregon) turpentine company to extract pitch from 160 acres of Douglas fir in the Umpqua National Forest. This company is pioneering the new industry in the west.

MOTION PICTURES IN SCHOOL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine.—The Portland High School now has motion pictures weekly as a part of the regular school program. At the present time the pictures being shown include industrial

reels illustrating different occupations that pupils may see the complete manufacture of products from the gathering of raw materials to the distribution of the finished article. The subjects which have already been covered are the making of electric light bulbs, soap, kid gloves, and the obtaining of salt. A reel on salt was given before the geography division and on electricity before the electricity and shop classes.

LABORERS IN ALL LINES IN DEMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Able-bodied laborers in all lines of industry are in big demand, with only a small supply on hand," according to the monthly report of G. Harry Dunderdale, superintendent of the Massachusetts public employment office in this city. "There has been a fair demand for farm hands, milkers and married couples on farms," continues the report, "but there is practically no supply so far."

The demand for boys to do errand, office, factory and apprentice work continues to be good, with a limited supply. The wages offered are good and plenty of opportunities are open for boys who will take the propositions seriously.

"Waitresses and chambermaids, both in and out of the city, have been in heavy demand, with a supply that is small. Women and girls for factory work continue to be in heavy demand, with a supply far below the demand. The demand for culinary workers in hotels and restaurants has been very heavy, with a fair supply."

"Housework girls continue to be scarce, with several employers for every girl coming to the office looking for such work."

DAYLIGHT SAVING EFFECTIVE IN MILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Daylight saving hours become effective today in the Centerville Worsted Mills, Greystone Mills, the Lymanville Company, and Joseph Benn & Sons Inc., all of North Providence, when the employees of these mills report an hour earlier in the morning and leave an hour earlier than usual. This action is taken regardless of what the state may rule on daylight saving. Up to the present time no action on daylight saving has been taken by the Bernon Mills and the Esmond Mills of Smithfield.

Reversion to Standard Time
HARTFORD, Connecticut.—In compliance with the requests of the mayors of Hartford and New Britain, the hands of all clocks will be set at standard time, after having been set on daylight saving hours for one week.

BOSTON TRADE UNION COLLEGE IS EXPANDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Expansion of the work, increase in the enrollment and the desirability of being more central has caused the Boston Trade Union College to move into new quarters, the Abraham Lincoln School on Arlington street, and here this evening the opening of the term is to take place. The college, henceforth to be in the city proper, has been in Roxbury. It is expected that because certain additional trades have recently shown an interest in the work of the college was offering that there will be a special increase of the enrollment this term.

A course in law on Saturday evenings conducted by Roscoe Pound, the first half of the term, to be followed the second half by the taking up of various problems of labor legislation under Prof. Felix Frankfurter, professor of law at Harvard, will be one of peculiar significance at this time. Another will be a course in economics on Tuesday evenings, in which such authorities as John Graham Brooks, Prof. F. W. Taussig, Prof. A. N. Holcombe, Prof. E. E. Day and Prof. Harold J. Laski will be heard. For the special needs of the women in the labor movement, a course in cooking is being arranged. A new departure for the college will be a class on Thursday evenings in symmetries and aesthetic dancing. Other work offered is English composition, collective bargaining, literature, philosophy, government and chemistry.

FARM TENANCY IN ILLINOIS CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Increase of farm tenancy in Illinois is reducing production and breaking down soil fertility, according to Howard Leonard, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, who has just completed a series of seven hearings of farm owners and workers in different sections of the State, conducted by the Illinois Farm Commission, which will shortly make a report. The hearings, he says, brought out the following facts: the per cent of leased farms runs from 50 to 80; leased farms are not keeping up soil fertility as well as farms operated by the owner; the partnership system of leasing keeps up fertility improvement and community spirit better than any other; labor shortage on the farm is more serious now than during the war and wages are the highest ever.

DIPLOMATIC ROOM RESTORED
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Restoration of the State Department's diplomatic room, scene of many important international events, has been ordered by Bainbridge Colby, the new Secretary of State.

STUDENT STRIKE HELP TO CHINA

Movement Taught Lesson of
How to Organize and to Work
Unselfishly for Nation—Cor-
rupt Officials Forced to Quit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—The beneficial effects of the student strike in China, which is described as the "beginning of great things in this old land," are told in a letter received by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions from Miss Evelyn M. Walmsley, of the Ming Deh High School in Nanking, China.

The letter says in part: "As we look back upon the strike and all that it involved, we rejoice in it. The students gained their immediate end, and the dismissal of the corrupt officials. But they accomplished far more than that. They learned how to organize and how to work unselfishly and unflinchingly for China. This movement is doubtless the beginning of great things in this old land, which needs so much the united and devoted help of all its young and educated people. Bolshevism, it certainly was not. Things were done in an orderly fashion. Students in America, under similar conditions, would doubtless have caused much more disorder."

Educational Value
"And the strike helped to educate the students along the line of world politics. It also aroused the common people, because of what they saw and heard, to some vague realization of China's condition. It encouraged students to undertake social service and educational work, both during the weeks of special stress and during this summer vacation."

No one can tell what the final results of the movement will be, but they will surely make for progress and for a friendly attitude, to say the least, toward Christianity. People recognized that Christian Chinese loved their country and were eager to help her."

"Every school in China was affected. The Peace Conference's decision to give to Japan Germany's property and rights in Shantung roused the students all over China. China has her faults, her grievances. She is slow and superstitious. Her officials are corrupt. But she wants to be a republic, and she has thousands of promising young men and women. If Japan can be forced by the other nations to keep 'hands off,' there is every reason to hope that China will develop a strong and good government, and advance along the right lines."

Dismissal of Officials
"The immediate purpose of the 'students' strike' was to secure the dismissal of three corrupt pro-Japanese officials in Peking. There were countless meetings, telegrams sent to Peking, cables to Paris, and so forth. When the government did not grant their requests, the students in colleges and high schools all over the country refused to attend classes. "In government schools there was some significance in such an action. The government supports these students. So their 'strike' was meant to hinder the regular work of the government. In mission schools our students felt they must stop classes in order to show their sympathy and

'oneness' with the government students."

The strike began about the first of June. Many schools closed a week or two later. Others waited. Finally the officials in Peking were dismissed and some few schools held final examinations and closing exercises. All commitments were simplified, if held at all. Before the government "gave in," merchants in many cities had joined in the strike and closed their shops. And the boycott of Japanese goods begun then still continues to a large extent.

"These were anxious days for the people in charge of mission schools. We never knew what to expect. Much care had to be exercised in order to avoid being misunderstood. The problems in the girls' schools were especially perplexing, as we had to consider the question of allowing the girls to work with the men students. They were invited, of course, to join in all the parades, but in China we are more conservative than in America."

"The girls were not allowed to march in the first big parade, but in the second, and I marched with them, bringing up the rear, the only non-Chinese person in this long, long line of Chinese students. These parades, of course, were a demonstration of patriotism and a protest against Japanese aggression and corrupt political conditions in Peking."

"In Nanking the first political meetings in May were in a church, and limited to church members. Later, government schools attended the gatherings. And prayer meetings were frequently held, to ask God to bless China and give victory to the right in her cause against Japan."

PLANS FOR FUNDING LOANS TO EUROPE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Plans of the Treasury for funding the \$10,000,000,000 of loans to foreign governments with interest for the first three years will be carried out, the House Ways and Means Committee having decided that additional legislation was not necessary. Arrangements for funding the loans in long-time notes were made by the Treasury with the governments concerned some months ago, but at the request of the committee the operation of the plan was deferred pending an inquiry as to the need for specific legislative authority.

STATE PRINTING ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office.
RALEIGH, North Carolina.—Printers who have contracts with the State of North Carolina have been allowed an increase of 20 per cent over the terms of the contracts signed last July. The new prices will be allowed on all orders placed since January 1, 1920. According to the terms of the contracts signed July 1, 1919, the state printers were granted the right to demand a higher price for their work provided there was an increase in the pay of printers as much as 10 per cent throughout the states of the south-eastern territory.

WYOMING LABOR NEWSPAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.
CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—Wyoming's first Labor daily newspaper will be underwritten by the Wyoming State Federation of Labor. It probably will enter the afternoon field and will carry a full news report in competition with the other city dailies.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Economic Results Indorsed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An English committee's inquiry as to the economic effect of prohibition in the United States has brought a wide response, the greater part of which is decidedly an indorsement, according to an article in a bulletin issued by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Governors of states, captains of industry and commercial organizations applied to a questionnaire and in almost every instance the replies showed that the localities represented had made social and economic progress through adoption of prohibition. The reply from the office of the Governor of Michigan practically tells the story that was told by governors of many other states. It says that:

"Prohibition has largely increased the prosperity of the State. A better class of goods is bought, and bills are paid with greater promptitude. Savings and bank accounts are almost doubled. The managers of many mines report that formerly on Mondays one third of the men were incapacitated for work, and only half efficient on Tuesdays, but now they promptly report for work and are 100 per cent efficient. When the neighboring states were wet Michigan experienced some difficulty in the enforcement of prohibition, but now that nationwide prohibition prevails, it is no more difficult."

Decreasing Arrests Everywhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Continued evidences of the beneficial effects of prohibition in this community come to light every time a new report on police or reformatory activity is published. Th annual police court report adds its testimony to that already made known of lessening crime and suffering that has taken place since war-time prohibition took effect in Ohio.

During the last seven months of the year there were many arrests made for violating the dry laws and this kept the total number up. The total for 1919 was 1116 below 1918. The figures are 23,776 as against 24,892.

For the year 1919 there were 2591 prisoners sent to the workhouse, and the total days confinement was 78,755, an average of 30.4 days per prisoner. During the previous year, 4240 prisoners were sentenced to the workhouse for a total of 100,934 days, an average of 23.8 days per prisoner.

The intoxication cases in the Cleveland police court fell from 2166 in 1918 to 1387 in 1919. Vagrancy cases decreased from 819 to 747. Assault and battery cases fell from 2465 to 2077. Burglary and larceny cases dropped from 474 to 386; grand larceny from 454 to 375; pocket-picking from 177 to 87; and cutting, stabbing and shooting cases from 397 to 305. Concealed weapon cases showed an increase from 480 to 554, while the number of murders decreased by 46.

ITALY-AMERICA SOCIETY

NEW YORK, New York.—Charles E. Hughes was reelected president of the Italy-America Society at its annual meeting. Baron Romano Avezzano, Italian Ambassador to the United States, and Robert Underwood Johnson, newly appointed Ambassador to Italy, were elected honorary presidents.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET, NEW YORK.

The Department of Specialized
Sports Apparel Introduces
NEW COLOR DEVELOPMENTS IN

Genuine "Worumbo"
Camels' Hair Chukka Cloth

*The name Chukka signifies the time in which the ball is in play in a game of Polo.
Registered and pronounced "Chukker."

This shop, the first to introduce the new "Chau" color in genuine "Worumbo" camels' hair Chukka cloth, will exhibit smart sporting topcoats, greatcoats and capes in

JADE
TOPAZ
SAPPHIRE
AGATE

The name "Chau" is registered and pronounced Chaw and is the original color simulating the glinting golden brown of the chow dog.

There are many qualities of camels' hair but the finest is identified by the Worumbo label appearing with label of Bonwit Teller & Co. In the natural color of the camel (tan) and other attractive shades.

REPLY TO CHILE BY THE UNITED STATES

No Intention to Intervene in American Affair, Says Ambassador—"La Prensa" Criticizes State Department's Attitude

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Joseph H. Shea, United States Ambassador to Chile, has answered the recent note of Foreign Minister Huidobro of Chile rejecting intervention by Washington in "the Tacna and Arica case or any other," according to advices from Santiago.

Mr. Shea's communication explains that the idea of non-intervention was incorporated in the policy of the United States many years ago, and says that the definition of the North American attitude as given by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, is that the United States did not intend to intervene in the present dispute or exercise pressure—"It is perfectly in accord with my opinion."

The Ambassador's reply discloses that the report of the Chilean Ambassador at Washington, Beltran Mattheu, concerning his conversation with Secretary Colby, was sent to Chile by wireless.

Recent American notes to Chile, Bolivia and Peru are described as "the fruit of diplomatic inexperience" by "La Prensa," which declares they "do not reveal any political plan that should alarm the South American continent or give Argentina any motive for suspicion."

Protector of New World Republics

In its first editorial on the subject, the newspaper asked whether the notes, "which affect the sovereignty of those states, respond to a resolved policy according to which the United States constitutes itself the inherent protector of new world republics," and "what should be the attitude of Argentina?" These questions are now answered, the journal stating it has a "profound knowledge of the functioning of the American State Department," and asserting that that department "never cultivated a diplomatic mode of procedure and does not possess a diplomacy." It declares the Department is "an organ of internal politics, rather than international," and that the Secretary's tenure of office is unstable, due to Andrew Jackson's policy of "to the victor belong the spoils."

"There does not exist in Washington a mode of conducting traditional diplomacy, nor scarcely a chancellery," continues "La Prensa"; "for this reason, the United States frequently assumes attitudes incomprehensible to other nations in attempting to apply party judgments and local politics to international life. Men of the United States have generally written on delicate and susceptible international questions with the crudeness with which they treat internal politics. These antecedents induce us to think the form of the notes in question does not respond to a political plan of a continental protectorate which is contemptuous in regard to lesser republics. They are an instance of inadvertence and lack of diplomatic tact."

Conciliatory Message

Assertion is made there is "no lack of politicians and others in the United States who think such a protectorate is a natural fact, derived from the greatness of their country," and President Wilson's Mobile address is cited as a "manifestation, in good faith, of this common belief in the United States."

"It is possible," says the newspaper, "that employees of the state department participate in this viewpoint, but it is natural to think the President would have general supervision of department officials who telegraph Pacific coast governments expressions of conciliatory wishes, and minor officials responsible for inopportune terms."

Discussing the attitude of Argentina, the editorial says:

"The United States accepts all occasions for demonstrating her friendship to Argentina. No motive exists, then, for suspicion or distrust in our country as to the South American policy of that nation. Argentina's future line of conduct should be such as to always lead influence toward conciliation in conflicts between European countries and the United States, and in South America support the United States in all attitudes which would assure peaceful solutions to conflicts and the prosperity of sister republics."

WHISKY FOUND AFTER ARREST IS EVIDENCE

NEW YORK, New York.—Justice Edwin L. Garvin in the United States Court in Brooklyn has held that it is justifiable for an officer without a warrant to use as evidence in a federal case liquor found in the pocket of a person who has been arrested.

The ruling was made in the case of Frank Murphy, on whom five half-pint flasks of whisky were found after the police had arrested him on a charge of intoxication. The defendant was turned over to the federal authorities and prosecuted for alleged violation of the Volstead Act.

GROWTH OF CITIES AS SHOWN BY CENSUS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—To date, population of 253 of the approximately 14,000 incorporated cities, towns and villages in the country have been announced by the census bureau. Practically all show increases and some have more than doubled in size.

Figures for only 10 of the 50 cities of the group having 100,000 or more

inhabitants in 1910 thus far have been made public. Of these, Toledo showed the largest increase with 44.3 per cent.

Of the 59 cities having 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants in 1910, six have been announced. Schenectady, New York, leads the increases in this group with 21.8 per cent.

Population of 28 incorporated places of the 119, which in 1910 had from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, has been announced. Knoxville, Tennessee, leads in this group with an increase of 11.1 per cent.

Scotts Bluff, Nebraska, has the highest percentage of increase of any of the incorporated places thus announced with 195.9 per cent.

CANADIANIZING ALIEN SETTLERS

Resolution Calls on Government to Fit Them for Assuming the Duties of Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—There was a somewhat lengthy but interesting debate in the Canadian House of Commons a few days ago on the subject of Canadianizing the alien settlers. A private member, Dr. Michael Steel of South Perth, Ontario, moved a resolution to the effect that "it is essential for the future welfare of Canada that appropriate measures be taken by the government to fit and prepare all immigrants of alien origin for assuming the duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship." In doing so he remarked that Canada might take an example from the United States in its policy regarding the assimilation of its immigrant population. He quoted statistics showing that during the last 20 years 3,311,298 people had entered Canada, and at the present moment 8.03 per cent of the population of the Prairie Province were unable to speak English, while 7.05 per cent were unable to read or write. He predicted that within 20 years Canada would have a population of 20,000,000.

A Unified Canada

Remarking that while Canada had taken steps to exclude undesirable citizens it was becoming of greater importance that these should be reduced to the minimum. It was, however, not only the west which had been "the victim of the undesirable citizens," for the census of 1911 revealed the fact that there were 147,223 illiterates in Ontario alone, a deplorable condition, commented Dr. Steel. These people were a menace to the public welfare and if steps were not taken to Canadianize immigrants of non-British birth a unified Canada was impossible.

There must be one standard for nationhood and every immigrant coming to the country must be made to understand that it was a British country and that he must obey Canadian laws—laws of health and society. If Asiatic and European immigrants were allowed to live in the cheap and often unhealthy manner which they did in their own homes, they would be able to compete unfairly with Canadian labor. In stating the popular belief that a man who had a knowledge of English was worth at least \$5 a week more to his employer than if he had not, Dr. Steel declared that every alien coming to Canada should be learning English. The honorable member thought that the government should protect immigrants against the agitator and the exploiter and that the employer should be compelled to provide sanitary homes for his employees in order that slums might be wiped out.

Aliens and the Agitator

Dr. Steel showed that his arguments applied just as strongly to women as to men. He asserted that the foreign women should be guided to understand the true Canadian spirit. Declaring that the social agitator and political exploiter were imposters and amongst Canada's worst enemies, he said that great care should be taken to protect alien immigrants against the agitator. Dr. Steel appealed to the government to start a Canadianization campaign, to be carried on in cooperation with provincial and municipal governments.

Many excellent speeches were made in the course of the ensuing debate by H. Hocken, Toronto; Dr. W. P. Whidden, Brandon; A. R. McMaster, Brome and others.

Replying on behalf of the government the Hon. Arthur Meighen, said that it was fully alive to the importance of educating the alien in order to bring him up to the full status of Canadian citizenship, adding that the Department of Immigration had certain plans in mind dealing with the problem. Mr. Meighen, however, pointed out at the same time that under the British North America Act, the provinces had sole jurisdiction in all matters connected with education, and consequently it was a matter of the provinces primarily to attend to.

CUBAN SUGARS ARE TRACED IN SOUTH

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Investigation of charges that Cuban sugars were being imported here, refined and sold at a profit as Louisiana sugar was started here by District Attorney Mooney assisted by representatives of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Mooney announced that his investigation would determine prices at which Cuban sugars are purchased and sold and if the difference in any instance is found to be above the 2-cent margin now permitted the refiner receiving the increase would be prosecuted for profiteering.

COAL OPERATORS ISSUE STATEMENT

They Are Obligated, They Say, to Ask More for Bituminous Coal, but Will Try to Keep Prices Within Bounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The bituminous coal operators issued a statement last night assuring the public they have no intention of taking advantage at the expense of the consumer of the recent 27 per cent advance in wages to the miners. Pledging themselves to see to it that "prices do not go beyond reasonable bounds," the operators' state declared that the operators do not co-tenance "profiteering" practices. The 27 per cent wage advance to the miners was agreed on at a joint wage conference in New York last week.

The statement of the operators follows: "Insistent insinuations that the bituminous coal operators are to take advantage of the 27 per cent wage advance to the miners, agreed upon at the joint wage conference in New York last week, through excessive increase of prices, may be put down as absolutely groundless. The operators who have been under a heavy disadvantage because of the recent mine strike as well as an utterly inadequate car supply, running back for months, are anxious to have order reestablished in the industry so that the public demand for soft coal may be met.

"Hints of widespread exorbitant prices about to be put on purchases of coal at the mines are without foundation; reiterated suggestions that the operators contemplate 'profiteering' are without basis of facts. The operators, as an industry, will not countenance any such practices.

With the wage advance of 27 per cent in effect on April 1, the operators, unable to absorb the increase, are obliged to raise the price of coal at the mine. They have made it clear to the bituminous coal commission which recently investigated the controversy between the operators and miners, that prices would have to go up if the wage advance to the miners were allowed, unless mines were to be operated at a loss.

"Operators find themselves at this time with from only 30 to 50 per cent of the normal supply of cars with which to get coal to the market. Along with this there is an abnormal demand for coal throughout the country. Until the car shortage is adjusted so that something approaching an ample supply may be obtained, it will be difficult for the operators to meet the unusual demand for coal and for chaotic conditions to be restored to normal. In the meantime operators will do all in their power to see that prices do not go beyond reasonable bounds."

Attorney-General Acts

Investigations Ordered Upon Complaints of Profiteering

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Federal district attorneys were instructed on Saturday by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, to receive and consider complaints of profiteering in bituminous coal "which may arise in your district, under the Lever Act."

Mr. Palmer's telegram was prepared after some bituminous coal operators had stated publicly that the new wage scale agreed on under the terms of the award by the coal strike settlement commission would result in an increase of from 60 cents to \$1.25 a ton on coal.

Pointing out that the total increase in wages had been estimated at approximately \$200,000,000 a year, Mr. Palmer said that if this entire amount were "added by the operators to the price it would make an increase of only 40 cents a ton."

"If, however, the operators absorb the 14 per cent increase which became effective in December," said the Attorney-General, "there will be left only \$96,000,000 to be passed on to the consumer. In this event the increase in the price of coal at the mine should amount to 20 cents a ton."

"I understand that an exaggerated estimate of the demand for export coal is affecting the market price, particularly from Illinois east, this demand having been estimated at as much as 100,000,000 tons. But I am advised that our port facilities are adequate for the export of only 30,000,000 per annum. That is to say, 6 per cent of our total production. This should not be made an excuse for raising the price for normal consumption.

"It is probable that normal conditions will be shortly restored and fair prices will follow."

MR. BAKER SILENT ON ROCK ISLAND PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, who went to Rock Island, Illinois, on Tuesday last, to visit the Rock Island Arsenal, returned to Washington, yesterday, but declined to say what policy would be adopted with respect to a proposed reduction of the force employed there. During the war the number of employees was increased greatly, and since the armistice in order to retain the force, the employees have been presenting bids in the open market for government work required by other departments than the War Department. It is understood that they have been particularly successful, having turned out goods at less than commercial prices, though wage rates have been at least as high as any private establishment.

The employees representation plan

at Rock Island Arsenal, however, impressed the Secretary very favorably. This plan was developed along lines proposed by an expert sent to the arsenal by the Ordnance Department during the war and accepted both by the employees and the management. The employees are practically organized in unions, but the representation plan is outside the union organization.

BRITISH EMBASSY PICKETING CEASES

Police Captain Finds Authority for Restraining Picketers—Irish Sympathizers, However, Say They Plan a "Surprise"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Picketing of the British Embassy by women sympathizers of the cause of independence for Ireland ceased abruptly following the announcement of Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, that the government deeply regretted the incident.

The statement by Mr. Colby was followed on Saturday by the action of Capt. Robert E. Doyle, head of the police of the precinct in which the Embassy is situated, in reading an opinion drawn up by the Attorney-General of the United States in 1854, which was held to apply to the picketing incident. It reads as follows:

"The United States, like any other nation, is responsible for the safety of diplomats and is also bound to see that proper respect is shown them. Any demonstration against them or their flag or their residence is a disrespect which no civilized government should allow. Any persons attempting to show or make such demonstrations are guilty of disorderly conduct and the police authorities are charged with the authority to restrain them."

The women, however, have not promised to refrain from picketing and have, in fact, announced that the lack of pickets on Saturday and Sunday was not due to the protests of the Secretary of State nor the possibilities of arrest. They said it was their intention to arrange a "surprise" today. They said, however, that they did not wish to embarrass Secretary Colby.

On Saturday some of the women again called on members of the Senate, whom they asked to go to the British Embassy to make representations that the people of the United States would disapprove strongly the alleged project of the British forces in Ireland to begin a massacre this morning, of which the women said they had received definite information.

WIRELESS CONTROL OF WARSHIPS POSSIBLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Navy Department experiments in wireless control of warships have progressed so rapidly, it was learned yesterday, that the old United States battleship Iowa, which fought in the Spanish-American War, notably at the battle of Santiago, will be used as a moving target for the vessels of the new navy, its operations being controlled from shore by the radio. Great Britain and this country have both been much interested in developing, of late, the operation of war craft by wireless, which may revolutionize naval warfare. John Hays Hammond Jr., of Gloucester, Massachusetts, was a pioneer in these researches, and at about the time the United States entered the war had practically perfected wireless control from the shore of a small vessel which he planned to use for discharging torpedoes against an enemy fleet. It is understood that the navy has not yet developed wireless control to the point of discharging guns on shipboard by that means, but that vessels can be steered by wireless, and that this method will be used soon when the Iowa goes out as a target for the newer battleships.

The navy is also making wireless experiments with the battleship Ohio, a somewhat newer vessel, but their nature has not been announced. Both are stationed at Hampton Roads, Virginia.

KIMBALL COLLECTION OFFERED TO CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Mrs. W. W. Kimball has asked the Chicago Art Institute to take charge of the \$2,000,000 Kimball collection of paintings, jade and other art objects. Included in the collection are the \$110,000 "Portrait of His Father," painted in 1630 by Rembrandt; Sir Joshua Reynolds' portrait of "Lady Sarah Banbury"; Turner's "Dutch Fishing Boats"; Gainsborough's "Skirts of a Wood"; Millet's "The Shepherdess"; Romney's "Lady Frances Russell," and Corrot's "Landscape with Bathing Women."

SCHOOLS TO DROP GARDENING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Gardening, agriculture, and poultry raising are to be dropped from the Cincinnati public schools as "frills." The action was taken by the Board of Education as an economy measure as the result of the demand of Cincinnati school teachers for a flat increase of \$500 a year. The decision, however, does not represent the unanimous sentiment of the board and an appeal may be had to the people before the matter is finally determined. Dr. F. B. Dyer, recently elected member of the Board and former superintendent of the Boston schools, is much opposed to the action, which he regards as an attack on vocational education.

BANK AMENDMENT PASSED BY SENATE

Measure Designed to Curtail Speculation Accepted After Debate on Giving More Power to Federal Reserve Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"While we all want increased production, and must increase credits to finance the producing activities of the country, credits for speculative purposes must be restrained and discouraged," said George P. McLean (R.), Senator from Connecticut, in speaking for the amendment to the Federal Reserve Act which passed the Senate recently and was reported favorably to the Senate by the Banking and Currency Committee on Saturday.

"This bill simply gives to the Federal Reserve Board the power to fix a normal maximum rate which they can apply and must apply to every member in a given district. If a bank seeks accommodation above the limit fixed by the board, they can raise the discount rates. It may well happen that a few of the stronger banks in the district, inasmuch as the law now is, 'First come, first served,' may exhaust the resources of a federal reserve bank, in which event other banks in the district that have been modest and conservative in their demands must be denied all accommodations."

This statement was made in answer to objections raised by Asie J. Gronna (R.), Senator from North Dakota, and Ellison D. Smith (D.), Senator from South Carolina. Senator Gronna voiced his opposition to giving too much power to any individual or board. To the extent that the bill proposed to do away with speculation he favored it, but he declared that the producers would be the first ones to feel the effect of an order limiting loans. He did not understand why the Federal Reserve Board should constantly be asking for more power in time of peace.

"The only persons who will be burdened by this kind of legislation are the smaller banks, and ultimately the credit will be denied the farmer," he said.

Senator Smith also objected to putting so much power into the hands of the Federal Reserve Board and to interfering with the freedom of the small banks.

"I do not believe it is a sound policy of government," said Senator Smith, "to make it possible for any man or any set of men arbitrarily to decide whether I am speculating or whether I am investing money." He declared that in his state there was great prosper-

ity, great genuine investment and that this needed encouragement.

Mr. McLean stated that this amendment would permit the Federal Reserve Bank to conserve its resources in the interests of legitimate commercial transactions.

"There is no question about it and that is the whole purpose of the law; it simply gives the banks the right to say that the law has fixed a limit and they cannot go beyond it," he said. The bill was ordered to a third reading and passed.

CHICAGO FIREMEN RESIGN AS PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Refusing to accept an increase of \$192 a year in their salaries voted by the City Council when they had asked for an increase of \$300, some 1200 firemen, all below the rank of lieutenant, have tendered their resignations from the Chicago Fire Department. There is some doubt as to the validity of the resignations tendered, the date on which they were to take effect having been deferred from April 7 to April 10 by officers of the Firemen's Association.

If the resignations are not bona fide, the fire marshal can refuse to accept them. The president of the City Civil Service Commission says that if the firemen walk out there will be enough men on the eligible lists of the commission to fill their places, and if need be the Governor may be called upon for troops to take the firemen's places.

CHICAGO SWITCHMEN ON FOUR ROADS GO OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Switchmen in the yards of four railroads have gone on strike, making demands for increased pay, and have tied up the freight service of the stockyards, in face of the fact that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has declared the strike illegal. The brotherhood ordered the men back to work, and, upon their refusal, has called upon its members in other sections to report for duty in Chicago. Officials of the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Pennsylvania railroads have asked for police details to protect railroad property. More men are expected by the strike leaders to walk out.

CONGRESSMEN'S VOYAGE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—More than 100 members of the National House of Representatives plan to leave San Francisco on July 5 aboard the transport Mount Vernon for a two months' trip to the Orient. The itinerary will include Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, China and Japan.

SOCIALISTS PLAN TO FIGHT OUSTER

Constitutionality of Expulsion of New York Assemblymen to Be Tested, and Educational Campaign to Be Carried On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Socialists have appointed two committees as a result of a conference on Saturday for the discussion of means of combating the State Assembly's verdict expelling the Socialist assemblymen. One will conduct a campaign in an effort to show that American ideals were violated by the expulsion, and the other will start a legal fight to test the constitutionality of the expulsion. Gov. A. E. Smith will probably be asked to call special elections in the five districts now unrepresented in the Assembly. The law does not compel the Governor to order special elections, but if he does the Socialists probably will run the same men.

On Wednesday night next a meeting in the interest of the campaign to reseat the Socialists will be held by the Committee of Seventeen of the New York City Labor and Civic Conference, consisting of representatives of Labor organizations, the American Labor Party, the Socialist Party, the Irish Progressive League and the Committee of Forty-Eight.

The Socialists also plan to fight every assemblyman who voted for expulsion and who seeks reelection. They believe many of the up-state members who voted against them did not realize the great issues at stake.

The Association of State Law Instructors has deferred action on a resolution to bar Socialists from the law classes of the Columbia, Fordham, New York University, Cornell, and New York law schools, and other institutions, because Socialists who are learned in the law "are doubly dangerous."

CALL FOR SMALL BONDS TO BE MET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, announced yesterday that inquiries are reaching the Treasury Department from banks and investment dealers as to how they may obtain sufficient quantities of \$50 and \$100 Liberty and Victory bonds for delivery to purchasers. The Treasury Department has, in consequence, issued instructions to federal reserve banks to expedite exchanges of bonds in large denomination for those in small amounts, and to make it possible for banks and dealers to obtain small bonds on request.

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BUILDING UP THE JUGO-SLAV STATE

Slav Regions Taken from Austria-Hungary Brought a Confusion of Five State and Eight Provincial Systems

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on April 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia.—Continuing his article on the politico-economic conditions obtaining in the new Jugo-Slavia, a Jugo-Slav authority writes: "We have seen in what condition Serbia was when she had to be laid as the corner stone of the new Jugo-Slav state. The regions formerly belonging to Austria-Hungary, besides the dowsy of war effects and consequences, brought to the common coffers also a confusion of five different state systems and eight provincial administrations. Serbia's institutions made a ninth contribution and those of Montenegro, poor, illiterate, left in material and administrative ruins by the enemy, made a tenth.

"A mere glance at the map will suffice to show that Montenegro has no railways; Bosnia-Herzegovina, a vast province has a tiny, narrow-gauge line running to Metkovich, a small Dalmatian port, situated far from the sea on the narrow and shallow River Neretva, and terminating also in Gravosa and Kastelevo in Dalmatia for mere strategic needs; Hungary, turning all, even Bosnian trade, toward Plume, and barring the way between Austria and her province of Dalmatia, never permitted the development of a port in Dalmatia. Consequently this important province, stretching for over 300 miles along the eastern Adriatic shore, and by nature destined to serve as the entrance to a considerable part of central Europe, was left, even in the year 1920, without regular railway connections with her hinterland, and, consequently, with Europe.

Coal Mines Ruined

"Slovenia and Croatia, with southern Hungary, have normal gauge railways, but with exits in Trieste and Plume respectively. Serbia, through Croatia, has also an exit in Plume. But Italy occupied Trieste, and Captain d'Annunzio, through the occupation of Plume has not only blockaded the whole of Jugo-Slavia, but, owing to the absence of railway connections, has cut off her communications with her provinces of Dalmatia and Montenegro, which cannot properly be reached except by the sea via Plume. The Bosnian railways and rolling stock were so used and abused during the war that a minimum of service can be expected of them, and this is being utilized wholly for the transport of foodstuffs from Banat and Slavonia. The coal mines were so recklessly exploited by Austria-Hungary during the last two years of the war, that when her rule ceased, ruins remained behind her.

"The railway system in Croatia is terribly crippled also. During the revolution of October, 1918, the best of the locomotives and passenger carriages found their way into Hungary and Austria. But all this constitutes only half of the traffic problem in Jugo-Slavia. At the time of Austria-Hungary's collapse the whole of the railway administration in Serbia, Bosnia, Croatia, and Slovenia was in the hands of Germans and Magyars. Only minor posts could be held by Jugo-Slavs in that important branch of state administration. The consequence was that when the change came numerous German and Magyar railway officials, especially those who had incurred the people's enmity by their unscrupulous behavior, fled the country. Those who remained served rather to upset the service than to further it. Competent Jugo-Slav railway officials and workers were lacking—they could not be created overnight, and the existing officials and workers brought with them to the new state a system of corruption on all sides.

Bad Conditions Improved

"Profiteers, making enormous gains, bribed all around, so that it often happened that government supplies, intended for the provisioning of the population, were held up in the yards for weeks at a time, while merchandise intended for speculation moved smoothly in all directions. That exasperated both the population and the government, and all the more because there was no remedy. If corrupt and foreign officials had been discharged, there would have been no others with whom to replace them. Drastic attempts were made to improve the situation, however. A service of railway gendarmes and detectives was instituted to watch over corrupt officials and prevent the stealing of goods. This measure brought relief to such an extent that today the security of merchandise on Jugo-Slav railways compares well with that of any belligerent country of the continent.

"Let every impartial reader imagine the task of building up a new state in such circumstances, then remember we have not yet come to the political side of the task.

Like Clerks in a Store

"An American officer, who has spent some time in Jugo-Slavia and who learned to know the general conditions existing therein, was asked to give his frank opinion of the Serbians on one hand and the Croats and Slovenes on the other. The Serbians, he said, are independent runners of a small and primitive enterprise; the Croats and Slovenes are clerks in a big store. None of them possesses the necessary ability to run a larger undertaking.

"This definition comes very near hitting the mark and yet it is nothing of which to be ashamed. No nation be-

came efficient in one day. Think only of the England of two hundred years ago, or of the United States during the first ten years after the liberation! But when we add all the war effects to the administrative tutelage in which the Jugo-Slavs were kept by their former masters, then we must, at least, make allowance for their failings; we must abstain from passing hasty verdicts, from condemning them because conditions prevailing in their country are not up to the standard that obtains in countries free from the numerous and terrible difficulties with which the Jugo-Slavs are obliged to cope.

Centralist and Federalist

"Political considerations helped to increase material difficulties. As already said, we found ourselves, when the union was proclaimed, under ten different political administrations, each of which had experienced shocks and a slackening of power. We could not leave them as they were left by Austria-Hungary because it was our desire that the nation, heretofore artificially separated into so many watertight compartments, should feel that it had become one, that it had its head in Belgrade; and yet we could not change them because such a task requires time to prepare laws, to vote them and to put them into execution. A third expedient of half measures was therefore resorted to, which, naturally, divided the parties, broadly speaking, in two hostile camps, Centralist and Federalist.

"The division did not follow racial or religious lines. In both camps are to be found all the three nationalities and all the three religions represented in the state: Roman Catholic Croats and Slovenes, with Orthodox Serbs and Muhammadans. The Centralists, however, rallied all the Liberal, the Federalists all the Conservative, elements.

Forming the Parliament

"Before proceeding to a more detailed exposition of the political situation in Jugo-Slavia, it is necessary to show how the present National Representation or Parliament was formed. The sudden disappearance of Austria-Hungary, the urgent necessity to establish the union and give it a government, rendered new elections impossible. The only alternative was an agreement between the parties on the basis of their pre-war or approximate strength. The agreement was easily reached: each party electing for itself the allotted number of representatives, who, for the entire state, number 300.

"A Concentration Cabinet was formed, which after a few months resigned, owing to great differences among its members on the Centralist and Federalist issues. Personal differences existing between the leaders of the two opposing camps, Mr. Proch and Mr. Pribitchevich, also contribute considerably to constant Cabinet crises in Jugo-Slavia. Again, two unusual circumstances, one due to the Rules of the Parliament, the other to the almost equal numerical strength of the two camps contending for power, helped in a large measure to cripple the Parliament and protract Cabinet crises. The rule provides that one-half of the members composing the House, i.e., 150, must be present at the voting. But owing to the fact that neither group has 150 members, that a number of seats have become vacant, and that some deputies form part of the peace delegation in Paris, it occurs that when the opposition withdraws from the sittings, the government, although having a majority, remains without the necessary quorum and finds itself unable to get its measures and bills voted upon."

AUSTRALIAN MEAT PRICES LOWERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Sir Auckland Geddes, president at a complimentary banquet at the Savoy Hotel recently, to Lieut.-Col. Sir Thomas Robinson, in appreciation of his services as Agent-General for Queensland for the last 10 years and of his imperial work during the war and since as director of the allied armies' meat supplies. Among those present were Lord Ernle, and Mr. W. C. Bridgman, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade), and the dominions and colonies were well represented by commissioners and agents-general.

Proposing the toast of "Our Guests," Sir Auckland said they all knew the work-Sir Thomas Robinson had done, and he believed as an individual he did as much as any man to bring them victory.

"In these days of rising prices," said Sir Auckland, "the cost of living is becoming extraordinarily serious. Look where you will the cost of everything is going up except the cost of meat. The wholesale price for mutton at the time of the armistice was 1s. 3d. a pound. A year ago it was still 1s. 3d. It is now 10½d. I know that Sir Thomas Robinson has advised the Board of Trade and the Board of Trade has taken his advice that it should now come down to 9d. a pound. If that is not an achievement I don't know what is."

Sir Thomas Robinson in reply said that Queensland during the time of difficulty had done exceedingly well. He spoke of the difficulties they had had in getting the Admiralty and the government to realize the value of refrigerating ships. Those valuable ships were used for carrying coal and grain and some were even sunk to block harbors. There were discouragements to contend with and serious submarine losses. He mentioned that F-ice was content even now to leave her meat supplies for civilians in their hands for the next 12 months.

What was facing the dominions now was that unless the meat was put into consumption the excellent reputation of the dominions' supplies would inevitably suffer. Unless they took a lower price for it now they would make a considerable financial loss and the public would be prejudiced for years to come.

BRITAIN PUSHING ITS EXPORT TRADE

Besides Trade Fairs, Four Traveling Exhibitions to Be Sent to Dominions and America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Sir Auckland Geddes, president of the Board of Trade, delivered the first of a series of addresses given by prominent public men in connection with the British Industries Fair at the Crystal Palace. He said that since 1915 when the first fair was held it had entirely changed its character. It was no longer an opportunity for buyers to fill up gaps, but it presented an opportunity for buyers from all parts of the world to secure goods of any class which they might desire.

Sir Auckland went on to outline the scope of the fair and to indicate that four traveling exhibitions of British goods were to be established for the British Dominions, the Far East, South America, and the United States. The manufacturers and merchants of Great Britain, he said, must seriously consider whether it would not be of great importance in their own interests that they should support the development of such traveling exhibitions. The government was considering a further development and that was the establishment of show rooms on the continent and elsewhere.

Changing Ideas

"Such developments," said Sir Auckland, "are an index of a changing idea in regard to industry. In the past our manufacturers and our merchants have competed very severely with one another and have even, through their competition, one with another, not helped British industry as they might. The only way we can win back the commercial prosperity which we enjoyed before the war is through a great development of our export trade. The exchanges of the New World are at present against us and the only way in the long run that can permanently alter that position is that we should develop and develop enormously the export trade of this country."

"I would suggest to every manufacturer and every merchant that he should realize that whatever may seem to be his momentary interest, his long range interest is to develop export trade. At the present moment the home market is almost too attractive. Profits are easily made and conditions of business are easy, because buyers are clamoring for goods, and payment almost at once is certain. But the filling up with goods of our home market is proceeding very rapidly.

Overseas Market Important

"Prices are high, people are unable to buy as much as they could before, and a check sooner or later will surely come in the home market. It is then the overseas market upon which British trade and British industry must rely for a continuation of its prosperity, and if that overseas trade be not developed the high cost of living which at present affects us will not be reduced.

"I venture to suggest to the manufacturers and the business men of this country, that in their own interests no less than in the national interests, it would be wise for them to set aside a considerable part of the goods which they have to sell, for sale overseas. The home market is certainly profitable today, but the overseas market will be profitable long after the home market has ceased to be so very attractive. And so I would ask you to recognize in this British Industries Fair a serious effort to develop our export trade."

Sir Auckland added that the government was going to contribute £100,000 to the guarantee fund of the British Empire Exhibition to be held in London two years hence.

POULTRY MEN FIND NO PROFITS IN INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The Government Agricultural College of Elsenburg is the scene annually of the conference of poultry men of the western Province of the cape. The conference recently held was attended by some 240 enthusiasts and was considered to be one of the most important ever held, as there was an open debate on the future of the industry, the success of which is seriously threatened owing to the abnormal rise in the price of foodstuffs. The speakers included Mr. Heinecke, the principal of Elsenburg College; W. O. John, the government poultry expert, and several of the well-known and experienced poultry men and fanciers of the district.

The following points were brought out and unanimously agreed upon: (1) That a great work has been done in the past few years in respect to improving stock and produce, and encouraging others to take up poultry keeping, but that with the prohibitive price of foodstuffs it is quite impossible for anyone but the farmer who grows his own foodstuffs or the householder with a small flock, to make poultry keeping pay. (2) All householders should be appealed to to keep a few good fowls and use household scraps and so, with the farmer, help to "carry on" until better times should come. (3) Cooperation must be maintained, egg circles carried on and, if possible, food purchases made on the cooperative system. People with established businesses may pull through, but it could not pay to establish commercial poultry plants under present conditions, and the absurdity of putting former soldiers and others on the land to farm poultry with the expectation of making a livelihood under present conditions, should be brought clearly to the notice of the authorities.

The unanimous opinion of this conference of practical poultry keepers was that profitable poultry keeping has ceased to exist in South Africa, and that an industry which has been built up so successfully must go to pieces unless something to ameliorate conditions can be done by the government, which in a resolution was asked to "restrict the export of poultry foodstuffs or devise means for the reduction in price of such foodstuffs, by the elimination of profiteering, by regulating prices, and importing and distributing such foodstuffs as will enable the industry to be self-supporting."

ITALY TACKLING HER ECONOMIC SITUATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The economic situation continues to occupy the constant attention of every one. The exchange on England and the United States is gigantic; the coal supply is now so reduced that many trains have been taken off, and the Sunday traffic has been notably diminished—which is a desirable thing for the workers. Private houses are allowed gas in the morning for only one hour—from 7:30 to 8:30—so that warm baths have to be taken early and in haste, if more than one member of a family desire one. Many articles of luxury, including hotel bills, are taxed, and in a high-class hotel this tax is as much as 10 per cent. The railway rates are to be raised, and the postal and telegraph charges further increased, although there is already a 50 per cent surtax upon foreign telegrams and a letter from Rome to Frascati, 11 miles away, costs 25 centesimi.

Efforts are being made to induce the public to produce more and consume less. Simultaneously, the cost of living has caused one class after another to agitate for more pay. At present the cinematograph world—in Italy a very important industry—is in a state of agitation, because the workers complain that, while they receive small wages, the leading "stars" are paid fabulous sums. The example has been cited of one Italian cinema actress, to whom an American trust has offered 6,000,000 lire for two years, whereupon the lady is said to have told her Italian manager that she would remain in Italy if he would pay her 4,000,000 lire! Her offer has not yet been either accepted or refused; but the rumor of it has excited the underpaid "supers" of the cinema, and the Socialist organ has had something to say about the gains of a few artists.

With all this, the large sum subscribed to the Sixth War Loan proves that there is plenty of money in Italy and the Italian colonies abroad, and the government will thus be able to reduce largely the number of its Treasury bonds. Next season, when tourists resume their Italian visits, a further source of revenue will be available for the first time since 1914. There is consequently no cause for alarm, for Italy has great recuperative power, and possesses a large population of workers, who will probably find employment in repairing the ravages of the war in other countries, thence remitting their gains home, as before the war.

DIAMOND DIGGINGS IN AFRICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—As soon as the government proclaims Tlaping in the Taunga native reserve "an alluvial diamond diggings," it is expected that the rush to Tlaping will be beyond anything that has ever taken place in the history of the diamond industry. The report comes from Kimberley that Tlaping is the one topic of conversation and it is known that prospective diggers are coming from every part of the union, from the former German colonies and from Portuguese territory. The government is evidently making an unprecedented rush and is making every preparation to cope with it. A township to receive the newcomers has been laid out and an ample supply of water brought within reach. The necessary police and military forces to preserve order have also been arranged for. Tlaping adjoins the Killarney and Home Rule diggings which have both proved rich diamondiferous areas.

LIQUOR CONTROL IS URGED IN BRITAIN

Women's Conference Considers No Substantial Temperance Reform Can Be Accomplished Without State Purchase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A women's conference on state purchase of the liquor trade was held recently at the Central Hall, Westminster, under the auspices of the Women's National Committee to secure the State purchase and control of the liquor trade. The meeting, it must be admitted, showed no marked enthusiasm for State purchase, and only a small proportion of the audience voted in favor of the resolution affirming that in the opinion of the conference no substantial temperance reform could be accomplished until the control of the drink trade had been taken out of private hands and put into the hands of the State. The fact, however, that the conference was held is a welcome indication that temperance reform in England is becoming a live issue.

Lady Henry Somerset, a former president of the British Women's Temperance Association, and an ardent temperance advocate, presided and read a letter from Lady Astor, M.P., who was to have been the principal speaker, but wrote regretting that she was unable to be present.

State Purchase Supported

"It is because I am so appalled at the effects of drink on the health and happiness of the men, women and children of this country," Lady Astor said, "that I am supporting the policy of state purchase to the best of my ability. It is a policy which I believe to be immediately practicable, which has a large body of support, and which has the immediate backing of war experience."

In her opening address Lady Henry Somerset declared that the control of the drink trade lay at the root of all reforms. "We have no burden upon us," she said, "so great as our drunkenness." The war had left the opinions of men and women in the melting pot on most questions, and she urged the need for taking instant action in regard to the drink question, as in the present session Parliament was preparing to deal with the subject. It was essential, she said, that the public should force Parliament to pass a measure for the control of the liquor trade on lines which would be at the same time acceptable to Labor and yet make for permanent control.

Prohibition Campaign

Referring to what is styled the Johnson prohibition campaign, Lady Henry Somerset expressed the opinion that the danger was that, as the country was not ready for prohibition, it gave those in power a splendid opportunity of doing nothing and saying nothing on the subject of drink control. It was impossible, she maintained, to return to pre-war conditions, and she urged that the schemes begun during the war should be continued and developed.

On the question of local option Lady Henry Somerset confessed that she considered the method too slow, more over she believed that it would prove ineffectual in towns, although it might succeed in country parishes. She referred enthusiastically to the Carlisle experiment in state purchase as a beacon light which showed that reform was possible. The question of drink, she maintained, was primarily a woman's question, and she appealed to women with all the force at her command to insist upon having the evil dealt with immediately and to brook no delay.

Food Not Got Easily Enough

Mrs. Oliver Strachey, president of the London Society for Women's Service, who had just returned from a visit of inspection to the Carlisle area where state ownership has been in operation since 1916, described what she had seen at Carlisle. Drunkenness, she thought was due to the bad conditions under which a large proportion of the population lived. State purchase and control of the drink trade, she considered, would pave the way for real constructive legislation. Food was not got easily enough or cheaply enough. Drink was sold in preference to food because the profits were more easily and quickly got. Before reform was possible, therefore, the financial interest would have to be eliminated from the sale of drink.

Mrs. Strachey frankly admitted that she had no great love for government departments, and the idea that the drink trade would be run by a government department was her one objection to state purchase and control. Elasticity, she said, must be forced

into government departments which, with some shining exceptions, were inefficient and, she candidly added, disagreeable. She emphasized the necessity for getting the right kind of energy into the work, and urged that under state ownership the drink trade should be run by people who were genuinely interested in the social side of the experiment and were reform enthusiasts. There were very many men and women, she said, who were deeply interested in the question, and she pleaded that it should be to such that the reform of the drink trade under state purchase should be entrusted.

Miss Beatrice Picton-Turberville, who was also able to speak from first-hand knowledge of the Carlisle experiment, gave a comprehensive summary of the history of the drink trade in England and of its vast wealth and political power. Reform in wages and housing, she declared, would be of no avail unless at the same time it was accompanied by drastic reform of the drink trade. She appealed earnestly to women to use all their power to insist upon the drink trade being taken out of private hands.

AUSTRALIA TO HAVE WOOL REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The future method of dealing with the wool clip of the Commonwealth will be decided by a referendum of wool-growers throughout Australia. The pastoralists will probably be asked to approve of a scheme to stabilize the wool industry and prepare the way for normal trade conditions.

It will be remembered that Sir John Higgins, chairman of the central wool committee, which has been dealing with Australia's wool under the imperial purchase scheme, recently stated that by organized management of sales the Australian growers would be able to fix their own price and the market rate for wool throughout the world. With the ending on June 30, this year, of the contract with the British Government for the purchase of Australian wool, there will be, it is estimated, 1,000,000 bales of wool remaining in Australia, and 1,000,000 in England or in transit. The marketing of the 1920-21 clip, without some control, would probably cause a glut. Hence the efforts to reach a marketing scheme which will be indorsed by woolgrowers and woolbrokers.

Woolgrowers and wool-selling brokers have been in confidential conference on the whole question, with the result that a carefully guarded scheme has been drawn up as the basis for the referendum. It is understood that the proposal for a wool pool has been abandoned and that the trade generally favors a return as soon as possible to normal conditions. Most probably the growers will be asked to sanction the formation of a National Wool Council with an inner council for administrative work. The inner council will consist of equal numbers of woolgrowers and woolbrokers with a chairman nominated by the growers and possessing both a deliberative and a casting vote. The federal government may be invited to nominate an official representative. Under this scheme all wool will probably be sold by public auction in Australia. This national council would probably cease to exist on June 30, 1921, provided normal conditions have been restored.

At present the government is able to control the shipment from Australia of every single bale of wool, but the National Council would have no power of compulsion and would probably not attempt to fix prices. Possibly offerings would be limited according to the requirements of buyers and the world's market position. While there is no compulsion upon growers to come under the new scheme, unanimity of action is practically essential to success, and it is hoped to obtain this unanimity by a referendum.

MR. ASQUITH'S RETURN VIEWED AS A BENEFIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Speaking at a dinner given by the Eighty Club, Sir Archibald Williamson, M.P., who presided, said that he had never put aside the strong Liberal feelings which he held. He had been much amused a few days ago when a Tory editor in his constituency sent him a letter saying that the Local Liberal Association had passed a resolution wishing Mr. Asquith success and asking him what was his attitude as a Coalition member. He replied that he was a strong Liberal and that he hoped that Mr. Asquith would get in as he would be a great asset to the House of Commons.

J. H. Whitley, M.P., said he thought everybody who wished the House of Commons well realized that the House needed Mr. Asquith. It was not only a testimony to the men of Paisley that Mr. Asquith had been returned to Parliament, but it was a benefit to the House of Commons.

Things were not as they had been before the war, he went on, but the main change was in the human being. However, he had no patience with the people who cried, "Bolshevism!" whenever there was a little bit of unrest. The great bulk of the people were not content to have their vision limited by their daily task. Some employers did not understand that they were now living in a new era. Some, he thought, would like to go back to "As you were before the war!" There were employers' federations and there were trade unions that had grown up on the theory of trench warfare, which he hoped was out of date now. The communication between the two consisted of the "lobbing" of bombs from one trench to the other, and if ever the occupants of the respective trenches met in No Man's Land, it was because things had got too hot in the trenches. Well, the day had got beyond that. The council table was wanted rather than the trenches or No Man's Land.

ITALIANS MAY TRADE WITH NEW ARMENIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The diplomatic body in Rome has been increased by the arrival of an Armenian Minister to the Quirinal. The Minister has lost no time in being interviewed, and has pointed out the advantages, which Italy will obtain from commercial relations with Armenia. If Armenia obtain a port, she will be able to supply Italy with raw materials in exchange for textile fabrics and other Italian products. Armenian business men—and Armenians are good business men—are already at work in Milan and Turin, and political sympathy has been shown here with the Armenian cause, despite the fact that Italy's official program is rather Turcopophil.

In Mr. Luzzatti the Armenians have here a champion who is that rare combination—an enthusiast and a shrewd financial expert, who considers not only ideals but also the practical means of attaining them. In Mr. Meda they have an influential friend, who is the leader of the Roman Catholic Popular Party in the Chamber. A Latin poet once penned the lines: "Does it matter to the Armenians who is in power in Rome?" That may have been true at the time when Lucian, "reclining in his garden," penned his "Pharsalia" in honor of the Roman Senate and against autocracy. But it does "matter" to the Armenians who is in power here now. For Rome has become a very important political center for the politics of the Near East, and foreign policy is far more of a factor here than in the days before 1911—the date of the Libyan War, of the revival of the long dormant interest in colonial policy, and of the birth of the expansionist movement.

You and Immigration

IN America today there are more feet than shoes, more necks than collars, more heads than hats, more mouths than food, more bodies than clothing, more stoves and furnaces than coal, more families than houses and more homes than furniture.

In Europe there are more farms than farming implements, more factory buildings than machinery, more railroads than rolling stock and more men than jobs. Europe needs American credit. America needs men.

With 110,000,000 population, America today is producing enough for only 60,000,000. High prices will continue until production is level with demand. And the chief cause of underproduction is lack of unskilled labor.

Half the workers in the basic industries are of foreign birth. Due to cessation of immigration during the war, the mills, mines and railroads are short 3,000,000 men. At least 1,000,000 foreign born workers now employed in them are preparing to return to Europe.

More than one tenth of the white farm workers are of foreign birth. One out of every five immigrants lives in the country. Today a great food lack is threatened by shortage of farm help.

BUT the question of immigration is more than an industrial question—a question of your and your pocketbook. Every worthy immigrant who stays in America ought to be helped to realize his ambitions. He ought to be helped to a property stake. He ought to be helped to save so that his savings can be turned into a home and safe American investments.

America must have a national immigration policy. Now we have nothing but laws relating to admission and restriction. Any national policy should involve the questions of selection, distribution and assimilation. Representatives of industry, agriculture, finance and labor, and the racial groups in America will meet on Wednesday, April 7, in New York City to formulate a national immigration policy, to be suggested to the country. It will be a getting together of all the elements of America's people to examine the facts and propose a plan.

Restricted accommodations necessarily limited the attendance to invitation. The conference, however, gives everyone the opportunity to tell the country and its legislators what he thinks.

Get YOUR suggestions into the country's national policy and program by sending them to

The Inter-racial Council
120 Broadway, New York

Louise Sweeney

Formerly buyer in the Corset Department of R. H. White Co., wishes to announce that she has recently opened a corset shop, in which professional specialization of Corsets, Brassieres and Corset Accessories is the chief feature. Newest New-York and Paris Models now on exhibition.

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STRIKE MOVEMENT ABATES IN SPAIN

Rapid Decline of Labor Conflicts
Is Seen Following Barcelona
Settlement—Captain-General
of Catalonia Dismissed

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—The fact has been thoroughly appreciated for long past that Barcelona was setting the time to the strikers in other parts of Spain, and that each new and important movement at the Catalonian capital had its repercussions elsewhere, even in regions far remote like Andalusia. To what an extent this was true is proved by the rapid decline of labor conflicts in many parts of the country upon the termination of the lockout and strikes at Barcelona.

At Madrid a large number of strikes and lockouts had started and were practically general in the building and allied trades, but all this was quashed immediately after the Barcelona dispute was ended, the Civil Governor having effectually intervened. A general strike had become established at Santander and was causing some anxiety. Its origin was extraordinary, being nothing more than a boycott declared by the local Societades de la Federacion in conjunction with the hotel and restaurant servants' strike against the Café Royal because the employees there refused to join a new society that had been formed to take the place of an old one, insisting upon the maintenance of the latter and their membership of it.

A Restless Country

There were in turn scenes and disturbances round about the café, interference by the authorities, meetings in the public places, stone throwing at the headquarters of the Civil Governor, shooting and wounding in the streets, stoppage of the street cars, and all communications, stoppage of the newspapers—and the declaration of martial law. All this from the little affair of the waiters at the Café Royal, and so reasonably do gigantic disputes arise in this restless country, this being the biggest thing of its kind ever known in these parts. After three or four days of this the trouble was settled, chiefly by the mediation of the newspaper, "El Cantabrico," which brought the strike committee and the military governor into contact. General Castells showing a pacific disposition, and withdrawing the troops from the streets, after which the rest was easy. At Valencia also there have been extensive strikes and much disturbance, including some bomb throwing and shooting, but this has also been stopped. At Corunna and Alicante and other places labor disputes have been settled.

A deeply interesting and important sequel to the Catalonia settlement has been the dismissal of the Captain-General of Catalonia, Gen. Milans del Bosch, and his replacement by General Weyler. Gen. Milans del Bosch had sent to a senator letters and documents intended to show that when the Count de Romanones was last Premier, he acted in a manner in league with the Syndicalists. These were indiscreetly read in the Senate. It appeared that the General had previously thought of making these matters public through the press but had thought better of it at the last moment. Their being read in the Senate now created a great commotion, there was a long debate in the Chamber and the government was asked to declare whether or no it associated itself with the action of the General, the Count de Romanones stating that in certain circumstances he should and it necessary to withdraw the Romanonist support from the government.

Cabinet Crisis Results

A Cabinet crisis was the immediate result, but the course of the government was clear, and the Premier went to the King to ask his consent to the dismissal of Gen. Milans del Bosch and the appointment of General Weyler as Captain-General of Catalonia, which was done immediately, but it was ultimately found convenient on the part of the general that he should resign on the usual grounds. The "diario universal" at this happy issue of the affair said that the Count de Romanones had once more been of great service to his country, while the Conservative paper, the "Epoca" praised the discretion of Gen. Milans del Bosch in resigning. The Federation Patronal of Barcelona telegraphed to the government protesting against the dismissal or resignation.

The newspaper, "A B C" publishes a somewhat sensational article against syndicalism, announcing that numerous elements throughout Spain are forming an association for combating the Syndicalists by employing the same methods that they use themselves. Terror, it says, will be answered by terror and a beginning will be made with the leaders of the Syndicalist movement.

FRANCE'S EFFORTS TO STOP EXTRAVAGANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Serious efforts are being made to stop the extravagance that has characterized certain classes of society in France since the armistice and which is still on the increase. One deputy is urging, in a report to the government, the prohibition of the importation of luxuries or at least their strict control. A long list of unnecessary imports is given.

With regard to the general question of reckless spending, most of the assertions hitherto made have been vague and unfounded by figures. But recently some unimpeachable estimates have been published. They show for example that 500,000 francs a night are taken at the doors of the

theaters, of the music halls, and of the cinemas in Paris. That makes well over 175,000,000 francs in a year. And the present year appears as though it were likely to beat all records.

As for the demand for jewelry, in 1913 about 3,000,000 pieces of gold and platinum were presented to the office which stamps them as genuine. In 1919 over 7,000,000 similar pieces were presented. In the same way 17,000,000 pieces of silver in the year before the war swelled to 23,000,000 in the year after the war. It should be added that translated into terms of money the difference is still more enormous. Gold articles are twice as dear, silver nearly four times as dear, and platinum five times as dear.

There is the same tale to tell for precious stones. Diamonds are worth 10 times as much and never were they bought as they are today. Pearls have increased in value in even greater proportion, and the world is being scourged for them. Sapphires and rubies cannot be supplied in sufficient quantities to meet the unprecedented demand.

Then not only has the price of ordinary clothing soared to incredible heights—for a man's suit in Paris today it is necessary to pay 500 francs, but the dressmakers of the Rue de la Paix seem to choose the most expensive materials—silks and satins and cloths of gold, sumptuous stuffs that could hardly be matched in any age. Women are showing signs of getting a little tired of this extravagance, but the taste for oriental magnificence still exists. The receipts of the fashion houses, in spite of all sorts of difficulties and of the fact that many countries were practically closed to them, were not less last year than in the year before the war.

From the report of Andrew Lefevre, it will be seen that those articles of luxury which are imported have entered in surprising quantities. During the first 10 months of 1919, 26,000,000 francs' worth of plumes came in; 7,000,000 francs of mother-of-pearl; 3,000,000 francs elephants' tusks; 11,000,000 francs ivory; 43,500,000 francs perfume and soap; 164,000,000 francs gloves, handbags, trunks and leather work in general; 79,000,000 francs skins; 20,500,000 francs clocks and musical boxes; 35,000,000 francs emeralds; 57,000,000 francs silk; 193,000,000 francs motor cars; 194,000,000 francs carriages. It would be useless to go on with the list. Suffice it to say that it is strongly urged by French people that the importation of objects de luxe should be prohibited. It is odd to find, on the other hand, that the Mont-de-Piété, the French National Pawnshop, received less articles in pledge during 1919 than during 1913.

WOMEN WORKERS IN BRITAIN INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A great deal has been written lately about the present surplus number of women and about the large number of unemployed women, and if one conclusion emerges more definitely than any other from the consideration of these facts, it is that more and more women are compelled to earn their own living. It is said that more women are working today than have ever worked before, but it should be remembered that there are a much greater number of women dependent for their livelihood upon their own skill, initiative, and hard work. Their means of maintenance has been reduced or taken away altogether by loss or the change of circumstances caused by the war.

Nevertheless, many women today find their efforts to obtain employment balked in one of two ways. The trade or profession which they wish to enter is closed to them by narrow-minded prejudice, or they find themselves untrained for the work—sometimes because they surrendered to war work the period of their lives that would normally have been devoted to training. The Ministry of Labor's training scheme for women, recently published outlining plans of work and training for unemployed women, comes, therefore, at a critical time and is welcomed as an indication that a necessary step has been taken toward solving the problem of unemployment.

The details announced up to the present only outline the basis of the scheme. It is to be hoped that there will be no bureaucratic delay, and that the Women's Committee will have their plans carried out immediately, so that shortly women may be actually training for the various professions fore-shadowed in the Ministry of Labor's announcement. It is interesting in this connection to note that the Nottingham Women's Department of the Ministry of Labor is not confining its energies to the domestic servant problem. It encourages the woman with industrial capacity to continue that career in the interests of production. If the example of that town were followed more generally, it would probably be found that the conditions of women's work would improve all the way round.

GRAIN GROWERS OUTLINE PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Following the decision of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association at the annual convention in February to have a provincial political platform drafted for consideration at the next annual convention, the following outline of its plans has been made public: Severance of provincial from federal election issues; abolition of party patronage; democratic nominating conventions of a non-class order; publication of sources and expenditure of election funds; initiative, referendum, and recall; proportional representation; compulsory standard as well as age limit in school attendance; compulsory attendance of children resident in school districts regardless of distance; return to municipalities of a larger proportion of motor license fees; total abolition of intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

AUSTRALIAN PLANS FOR HOME DEFENSE

General Birdwood Sees Need of
Citizen Forces "Trained by a
Good and Efficient Staff"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—What Lord Jellicoe has done as adviser upon the future of the Commonwealth Navy, Gen. Sir William Birdwood may be asked to do for the Australian Army. In view of General Birdwood's position in the Imperial Army and the urgent need for a revision of Australia's defense plans, the distinguished visitor's speech at a dinner given in his honor at Federal Parliament House, Melbourne, has a special significance.

Associated with General Birdwood as the guest of the Commonwealth Government were Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry Chauvel, Australia's great cavalry leader; Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Monash, one of the most distinguished generals in the whole war, and commander of Australia's Army in the field; and Sir C. B. White, the brilliant organizer, strategist and soldier. It is possible that these four may draw up a scheme of Australian defense.

Sir William Birdwood in his acknowledgment of an enthusiastic welcome, touched on the value of the League of Nations as a safeguard for Empire and Commonwealth. He said: "We must, of course, all recognize here in Australia, in the Old Country and in India the tremendous demands which have been made upon the financial resources of the Empire, and we must remember that there is a quickly reached limit to what a population of about 5,000,000 persons can do. It must, therefore, be impossible to meet the whole of the requirements, which I am sure every one of us would wish to see completed, both in naval, military, and air forces, to insure the absolute safety of the Empire. There are some who may turn round and say, 'You have the League of Nations. Why therefore embark on any further naval and military expenditure?'"

"The Strong Right Arm"

"While I am sure we can, at all events, say for the League of Nations that it can do no harm, yet at the present moment it must be very doubtful if it can be, shall we say, an effective force to insure peace. It is undoubtedly our duty to encourage and support the League by every means in our power, for if we and all others give our whole-hearted support the time may come when the League may be regarded as a real factor in preserving universal peace. But surely it would be the height of folly for us to rely on the League of Nations in any way at the present time to insure our defense, in which our strong right arm can be the only sure reliance—and when I use the word 'our' I mean the right arm of the league of British nations working in entire harmony."

General Birdwood then urged the laying down of a definite policy of defense which should be consistently adhered to, and should be perfectly frank. The people should be told candidly how far short of a complete independence policy the defense scheme fell, in spite of the desires of those responsible for that defense. Knowing the risk incurred, he said, the people could be relied on to face it boldly and to realize what further sacrifices must be incurred later on should the peace of the world be again menaced.

Maintain Citizen Forces

"Obviously, the first duty must be to maintain our citizen forces," continued General Birdwood. "Forces organized and trained by a really good and efficient staff, and let us always remember, kept up entirely for defense and not for defiance, at the state of greatest efficiency of which our means will permit. . . . One other obvious point is that Australia and New Zealand must see eye to eye and work as one nation with one line of thought. The men of both dominions fought side by side for so many long months, and during that period of trial and danger developed such complete understanding, in which so much mutual confidence was engendered, that they now regard themselves as brothers in arms. Here, as British outposts in the Pacific, there can never be any question of divergent views regarding defense, and I trust that, during peace, time will not be lost in arranging complete cooperation in all that pertains to our security and that of the Empire."

The present position of Germany and Russia, and of Germany in relation to Russia, served the distinguished visitor as an object lesson which showed the necessity for being prepared. He pointed out that if Germany could exploit the resources of Russia and absorb her wealth a mighty power for evil would again be released.

"But with the united League of British Nations we can face the future with confidence. We all know the old fable of the faggots—bound together they can take any strain, while separated each may be so easily snapped."

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in twain. With us there is no question of tangible and inelastic bonds, but bonds of mutual affection, esteem, confidence, and self-help, and we must make it our special care to insure that these bonds shall grow stronger and stronger as years go on, and thus increase our strength as a united Commonwealth under the British Crown."

VALUE OF SURVEYING DURING WAR TIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Capt. William H. Tapp, M. C., in a paper read at a meeting of the Surveyors Institution, dealt with surveying on the western front. Previous to the war, he said, the enemy had earned for himself a high title to respect in all matters connected with natural science, and amongst these survey had been included, but his methods did not tend to give easy working or accurate results. In the later stages of the war opportunities had arisen for comparing the Boche with the British map, and invariably the latter had been found more accurate.

The Germans had much the same system of flash spotting as the British, but their sound ranging was vastly inferior. The Germans showed an extraordinary disdain, as a rule, for information supplied on maps captured from the British. In their advance on Amiens, in 1916, they had opportunities of obtaining much that would have been most useful to them from supplies left behind almost by the ton, and yet, as far as was known, they had not taken it. He believed that was due to the fact that they hesitated to take anything that might have been left with the object of their being induced to accept it; but they, at all events on that occasion, had missed an opportunity which would have well repaid the taking.

All surveyors had learned that they would in future be a necessity in time of war to the gunner. All armies would be de facto be equipped with a field survey, which would have a large reproducing staff with it, as many maps of operations or organizations must be printed on the spot without delay. The Americans had reproducing presses fitted on lorries, and were supposed, under conditions of movement of the worst kind, to be able to produce about 5,000 maps an hour. Therefore, there was hope that in the future it might be possible to form a very mobile field survey equipped with lorries and printing staff.

COOPERATIVE STORES ARE TRIED IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt—The present high cost of living may indeed be accounted a blessing, if, as a result, a genuine cooperative movement is established in the country. Many years ago the government made great efforts to start agricultural cooperative societies, but out of some 50 only four or five are at all successful and most of the balance have been dissolved.

Evidently the people were not yet educated up to this ideal of mutual service, but the war with its results has been a strict schoolmaster and signs are not lacking that the movement stands a very much better chance of success today. One of the first practical developments along this line came from the Egyptian State Railways, where employees have for some months past been able to obtain, at very reasonable prices, living necessities from a cooperative society of their own, organized under capable Englishmen. Further, a leading Nationalist, Annie Bey Gusef, has shown most commendable zeal in floating a cooperative society with a capital of £10,000 subscribed by local notables for the express purpose of supplying the poor of Damietta with cheap food-stuffs. "This," as he says, "is only an experiment and, if successful, but a first step toward extending the benefits of cooperation to other parts of Egypt."

The government appears to be giving him and his society every assistance and encouragement, a help which he gratefully acknowledges. He starts with a splendid opportunity of proving his title to nationalism and every one sincerely interested in Egypt's welfare will wish him all success.



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FRENCH ATTEMPT TO STOP STRIKES

Faced With Continual Menace
of Strikes, Compulsory Plans
Are Being Made to Stop Them

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—It is natural that the French Government, faced with the continual menace of strikes which dislocate the whole life of the nation and which prevent the rapid reconstruction of France industrially and financially, should endeavor to find some method of preventing these recurrent outbreaks. The recent project is extremely interesting, though doubtless subject to considerable criticism both from the workers' and the employers' point of view. In its main lines it is provided that in all commercial establishments, industrial or agricultural, the cessation of work must not take place until certain methods of arriving at an agreement have been tried and found wanting. The penalties are heavy and fall alike upon the individual striker and upon all who provoke or order industrial strikes. They apply not only to the employee, but to the employer, who has not strictly fulfilled the terms of the law.

If an employer refuses to treat with the delegates of the men or in any way obstructs them in their efforts, he is subjected to a fine which may be as high as 1000 francs, and this is without prejudice to damages that may be claimed against him. The same penalty may be imposed upon any interested party who does not without proper excuse respond to the convocations of those who are appointed as conciliators. Higher penalties ranging up to 10,000 francs and a month's imprisonment may be imposed upon any person who provokes, even though his provocation is not successful, a cessation of work. The trade unions are perturbed about the penalty of 20,000 francs and three months' imprisonment which may be given to those who order a strike.

Methods of Conciliation

The methods of conciliation are as follows: The chief of any establishment affected must receive within 24 hours the duly appointed delegates of the workers in order to discuss the matter in dispute. Five delegates without distinction of sex may be elected. If the chief cannot give an immediate decision he is bound to respond within another 24 hours unless the delegates accord him further delay. If the quarrel cannot be regulated he must indicate a third person who is competent to deal with it. In case this referee or referees cannot bring peace a committee of conciliation must be formed. This committee will be chosen in equal numbers by the employees and the employers and there will be added to their number representatives of the Labor Minister or of the public department which may be menaced.

It is provided that in some cases a judge de paix—the magistrate who sits in each town hall—may convoke the two parties to the dispute and they must attend and be prepared to sign an accord if it is found possible to draw up such a document. If however the matter is one which interests all similar works in a particular region, representative of these works

will be called to take part in the discussion. Arbitrators may be chosen from the committee or, if it is not possible to do so, from outside the committee. Highly placed judges may be called upon to nominate these arbitrators.

Strikes Made Illegal

The great point is, of course, that strikes are thus made illegal during the period of compulsory arbitration, and it is argued with a good deal of truth that the mere delay is bound itself to act as a restraining influence upon strikes and would-be strikers. Not only so, but it is expressly forbidden to strike in enterprises that are of first necessity for the life of the community. All the inquiries that may be judged useful may be ordered, and it is evident that if both parties to a dispute take up the scheme in a feeling of good will it may be the means of preventing a good deal of trouble, that, if too often renewed, will be fatal for France.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor discussed the scheme with both politicians and trade union officials and although a good deal is expressed as to the actual results in working it is generally agreed that some such machinery is essential. Details may be objected to, but the broad basis of arbitration in industrial strife is something that cannot be controverted. The only anxiety on the men's side is that the trade unions may be robbed of their authority and power, and the worker rendered less able to protect his interests; while trade union officials may be punished for carrying out their duties. It is obvious that this depends upon the spirit in which such a law is worked. There is a certain section of workers who want the strike for the strike's sake, because it is a means of agitation and is, as it were, a sort of incipient revolution.

But for the most part if grievances can be otherwise remedied then the workers will be content. As a leader put it, "We are asking at this moment for compulsory arbitration in international affairs and wish to prevent war by means of the submission of quarrels to a competent authority. It would then be exceedingly illogical to refuse to adopt the same sort of machinery in the industrial sphere and not to seek to attain our rights by purely pacific weapons. War whether of nations or of classes can only be destructive and hurts the winner as much as the loser and inflicts great hardships upon innocent people. In any case it is France that suffers. We should give a trial to arbitration if it is honestly carried out."

CAMP KEARNY TO BE OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—Announcement has just been made that Camp Kearny will be opened in June as the summer training quarters for the infantry and the junior division units of the reserve officers training corps. The course will last six weeks and students will be mustered from the western department of the army from Arizona, New Mexico, and the Hawaiian Islands.

DAYLIGHT SAVING FOR QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Quebec—The Quebec City Council has passed a resolution for daylight saving this year to take effect in the city from Sunday, May 2 to Sunday, October 10.

MAINE PUBLICITY PLANS OUTLINED

Governor Milliken Tells of What
Is Being Done to Make the
State Better Known to Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—At a reception given by the members of the Portland Club, Gov. Carl E. Milliken gave an interesting presentation of what is being done to make Maine better known throughout the country through the centennial celebration of its admission to the Union. "We believe," he said, "that we should emphasize points that will help this State in the future. We also want to bring the people of Maine into knowledge with their own State, also to make Maine better known outside. In the first place, we are working through the school children, asking them to do several things which will be of interest."

"But the main question is how best within the reasonable limit of cost and time to bring before our own people and the State these matters. We want to keep our boys and girls in our own State. We want to bring to their knowledge information relative to the resources and possibilities of the State of Maine. We are planning to do this by means of moving pictures. We propose to dramatize by moving pictures historic events connected with the settlement of the State. First the history of the early landings on the coast with actors made up. Second, we plan to show by moving pictures the resources of the State, in an industrial way, paper making, lumbering, ice harvesting, granite and other lines of production, eight or ten of the leading industries to be pictured. In the third place, we want to present scenic points of interest in the State, and fourth, what the State is doing for its unfortunate in education and other ways."

"We want to give this to the children of the State, the exhibition to be given throughout the State as a part of the school work of the children, who will attend a showing of the pictures in the morning or afternoon, the pictures to be shown in a near-by town the following day. We also want to make available all over the country to people interested in Maine these same pictures as they are desired."

"We want above all things to make the centennial educational, inspiring and interesting. May I say that I hope it will be the means of putting the State of Maine on the map in a dignified, but progressive way. What advantage has come to us as a State has been incidental and in spite of ourselves. We want to extend knowledge of the State both within and outside of our body."

RACIAL EQUALITY FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An act to assure equal opportunity to all citizens of the Commonwealth for employment in the street railway companies was ordered to a third reading in the Senate recently by a roll call vote of 17 to 10. Previous to the roll call, the Senate had voted down the act by a vote of 12 to 13. It is provided in the act that application for employment in the street railway company will not be affected by the applicant's nationality, race or color.

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New Spring Hosiery

Stockings of Dependable Quality at Prices to
Suit Every Purse

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The Phoenix Silk Hose

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\$1.80 PR.	For Phoenix Silk Hose with lisle heel, toe and garter top, seamless foot and fashioned back.	\$3.50 PR.	For Phoenix Full Fashioned Hose all silk except four-inch garter top and sole.
\$1.85 PR.	For Phoenix Pure Silk Hose with lisle heel, toe and sole. Seamless, with new clocking effect.	\$2.15 PR.	For Phoenix Out Size Pure Silk Hose, seamless, with lisle heel, toe and garter top.
\$2.10 PR.	For Phoenix Pure Silk Hose, mock seam back and seamless foot with lisle heel, sole and toe.	\$2.55 PR.	For Phoenix Out Size Pure Silk Full Fashioned Hose with lisle heel, toe and garter top.
\$2.15 PR.	For Phoenix Pure Silk Hose with lisle rib top and lisle heel and toe.	\$3.15 PR.	For Phoenix Out Size Pure Silk Full Fashioned Hose with lisle heel, toe and garter top.
\$2.60 PR.	For Phoenix Pure Silk Full Fashioned Hose with lisle heel, sole, toe and garter top.	\$3.90 PR.	For Phoenix Full Fashioned All Silk Hose with lisle lined garter top and lisle sole.

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THIRD & MORRISON
PORTLAND, OREGON

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FASHION PARK
LANGHAM AND
LANGHAM HIGH

Sipman Wolfe & Co.
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PORTLAND, OREGON

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for Men and Women

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Outfitting Co.
Portland, Oregon.

Washington at Tenth, Portland

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Bobby Plays With the Trigonal

It was Bobby who could not see any fun at all in doing arithmetic. Bubbles, Bobby's sister—she had curls, of course—liked it sometimes, especially long division because the sums looked neat when worked out and the answer was always so impossible to guess. It was quite fun to wonder what it would come out at. But there were fractions, and fractions are such "mixy" things, Bubbles said. When a number got jumbled up into little pieces and you had only bits of it to play with it was hard to fit it all together again. Halves and quarters were all right because they were cut like pieces of cake, but such a thing as 7-16 was as messy and ill-shaped as a spoonful of marmalade. That, at least, was what Bubbles thought. To Bobby, arithmetic was something which kept you in after school. That had been his experience with it.

One afternoon in spring, Bobby was kept in to finish some sums that had not yet come right. Bubbles was sitting near him to keep him company and was busy with her stamp book. As Bobby stared at the blackboard, he was certain he saw Number 1 bow and smile at him, and then, before he had time to think about it numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 came down from the blackboard and stood in a polite and respectful half-circle about Bobby's desk. He was so surprised he couldn't speak. Number 1 stepped forward and bowed again: "Bobby," he began in an exact numerical voice, "I have heard that you have had trouble making us do your sums correctly. I am very sorry—we are all very sorry." The other numbers murmured sympathetically. "It is too bad, with baseball just coming on," Number 1 continued, "and so we Natural Numbers decided we would help you out by introducing the Trigonal Numbers to you. With their help, you will be able easily to do a lot of sums."

Bobby was quite puzzled. In the first place he wasn't certain he was awake and secondly he didn't understand a word Number 1 said. "It's no use trying to understand numbers," Bobby thought to himself. "Ah, there you are wrong," calmly remarked Number 1, just as if Bobby had spoken aloud. "Let us show you how we manage the matter ourselves. We get on capitally together, as you'll see—if it wasn't for the Surds. No one can quite make sense out of them, and to tell the truth, they are only distant cousins of ours. They really belong to the incommensurable family—a very long name, isn't it? We hardly consider them numbers at all, except by courtesy."

Bobby was growing more and more puzzled. Talking with numbers seemed to him worse than trying to do sums with them. Number 1 began again: "Now listen carefully and I'll show you some of our family secrets. We are the Natural Numbers—that is myself, Number 1, and the numbers following me—at present we go no farther than Number 9. Suppose now you want to make a table which will give you the square of any number—you can do it by addition, and not use multiplication at all. We Natural Numbers stand just on each other's shoulders, thus:

1	1
2	4
3	9
4	16
5	25
6	36
7	49
8	64
9	81

Now by a little trick we bring alongside of ourselves the Trigonal Numbers. The first Trigonal is a name-sake of mine. He, too, is called 1. The second Trigonal is 1+2, the third, 1+2+3 and so on. We shall now ask the Trigonal to stand one on top of the other beside us. This gives us this formation:

1	1
2	3
3	6
4	10
5	15
6	21
7	28
8	36
9	45

So arranged we are truly useful."

"How?" Bobby asked, for the matter was far from clear to him.

"Suppose," said Number 1, "you want the square of 8. Look at 8, Trigonal—the number opposite to 8. That is 36; now add to 36 the Trigonal standing on its shoulders and the sum, 36+28=64—the square of 8."

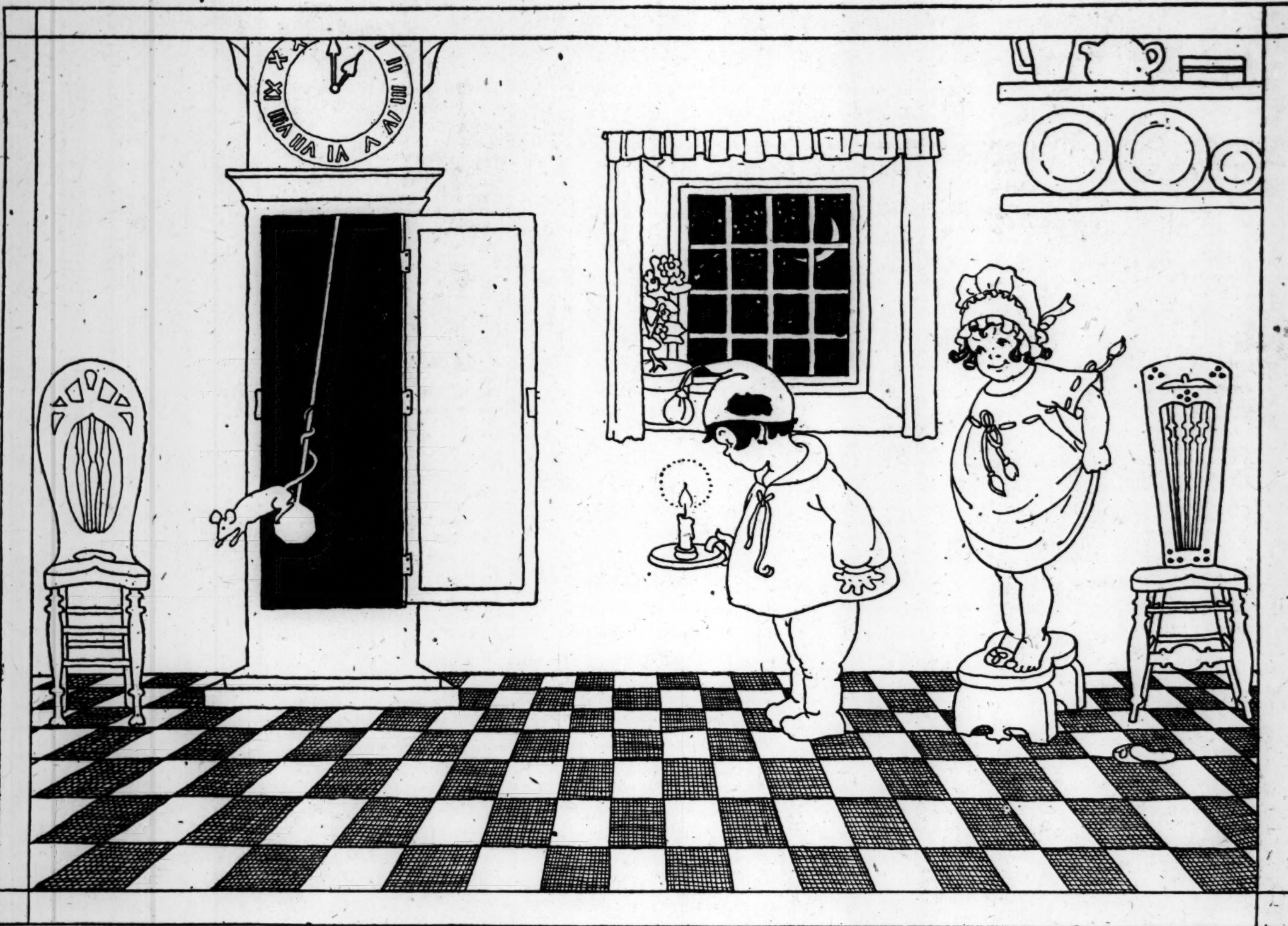
"But I knew that from the multiplication table," protested Bobby.

"Quite so," replied Number 1, "but if you go on building your table, as I have explained, you will soon be beyond your ordinary multiplication table, and then this trick becomes most convenient. But we are not through yet. We can do square root too."

"Let's see you do it!" said Bobby eagerly. This was not his favorite occupation—looking for square roots. "Suppose you want the square root of 49," said Number 1. "First divide by 2, which gives 24½. Now look at the table among the Trigonal. What number is the nearest number longer than 24½?"

"28," said Bobby.

"Correct," agreed Number 1, "and the Natural Number corresponding to the Trigonal 28 is 7, the square root required."



"The clock struck one, the mouse ran down"

Hickory, Dickory, Dock

Hickory, Dickory, dock! the mouse ran up the clock;
The clock struck one, the mouse ran down,
Hickory, Dickory, dock!

Follow My Leader

Every one was very busy just before lunch making preparations for the picnic that afternoon. There were such a lot of things to be collected together: the kettle, cups and saucers, and cakes, sandwiches to be cut, and all the many other things so necessary to a thoroughly successful picnic, not forgetting that all-important, but often forgotten item, the matches!

Punctually at 2 o'clock Mary was ready, and her daddy drove up in the car; a moment afterward Bessie and John arrived in a dogcart, driven by their old coachman, Dick. There was no waiting, and as soon as everything had been packed away in the motor they all drove off, very happy and full of expectancy, for they knew they would have a lovely afternoon. Mother and daddy sat in front, and the three children behind. This arrangement, as you may well imagine, pleased them well.

Their way led through some lovely country, and at last, after an open road over some downland, they arrived at the ruins of an old clock tower. The tower was square, and used to have three doors, but these had long since gone. Above, in each wall, was a round hole where the four faces of the clock used to look out.

The children were told to run off and have some games until it was time to help get the meal ready. Immediately the usual conference took place as to the game that was to be played, and after some discussion they came to the conclusion that the surroundings were just made for "follow my leader."

Bessie was the leader, and she darted off at a run, followed by Mary, with John bringing up the rear. She first ran in and out of the gorse bushes, and the others found considerable difficulty in remembering just which way she had gone. Soon she turned to the right and climbed nimbly over a five-barred gate into a field; the others found it quite difficult to keep up, because the pace Bessie was setting was fairly rapid. She then went down to the bottom of the field to the edge of a stream. Bessie thought now she would have some fun and, taking a flying leap, she landed safely on the other side. Mary and John came up and just didn't have the courage to make the jump at first. Bessie stood on the other side and laughed at them. This, of course, was too much, and, going back a few yards, they took their courage in both hands and, after a short, sharp run, each took a mighty leap at the same time. Mary just managed to land on the bank with dry feet, but not so fortunate was our young friend John, for his feet just touched the shallow water on the edge of the stream, giving Mary and himself a regular shower bath.

Meanwhile Bessie was thoroughly enjoying the fun. In the next field she saw a tiny little donkey, just made, she thought, for riding. No sooner thought than done. She went up to it quite quietly, jumped on its back, and went for a ride around the field. Of course it required a good deal of skill to ride this donkey without any bridle, saddle, or reins. It was Mary's turn next, and again the donkey behaved excellently, and they all thought what a model little fellow he was. By the time, however, that John's turn came, our friend began to be a little bored with this new game, and thought another pull at the grass would be more interesting. So when John went to get on his back, he quietly trotted off a little distance and began to continue his meal.

Bessie slyly reminded John that the game they were playing was "follow my leader," and asked him when he intended to follow on her lead and ride Ned around the field. The two girls were laughing away merrily at the sight of John trying to ride Ned, who also seemed to be entering into the joke. At length Bessie said, she couldn't wait any longer, and off she went again, over gates and through fields until they came to a little wood. This was their nearest way home, so she went straight on. Now she kept stopping to pick up sticks, and of course each time she did so, the other two had to follow suit. In this way plenty of sticks were collected for the fire, for each arrived with an armful.

The children were soon busy helping to get the things ready for the meal. Daddy and Bessie found two large stones, which they placed against the wall inside the tower, then they laid some paper and sticks between them, and soon lighted the fire successfully. Then they rested the kettle on the stones.

Meanwhile the others had laid the tablecloth on the ground and put some stones all round the edge, so as to keep it from blowing away. Next, all the eatables were spread on the cloth. By this time the water was boiling, and they all sat round, as happy a party as ever you saw. When all had finished, and the things were packed into the basket, the car was started up, and they were soon well on their way.

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Bessie and John found Dick all ready on their return, and it was not long before they got back to their own home.

"Oh, mother, we have had such a lovely time," they shouted, as they eagerly recounted all their adventures.

The Search

I looked for a four-leaved clover—I knew that they were rare—I searched the whole field over And could not find one there.

I watched some ants run out and in, Building a little house. I saw a snail, a lizard green, A cunning, wee field mouse.

And so I learned what wonders lie Among the grasses tall For those who look; yet sure am I I did not find them all!

The Girls Meet President Roosevelt

"President Roosevelt is busy at present. Secretary Loeb will call you when he is at liberty. You may take these seats here." The tall man at the Secretary's door indicated a row of seats on the right-hand side of the entrance hall of the White House at Washington.

Led by a chaperon deeply impressed with her important position of introducing 10 happy school girls to the Chief Executive of the Nation, and flanked by a mother watchful that her particular daughter acquit herself properly, the visitors rustled into the seats. As they smoothed their ruffles and adjusted their curls, they whispered and thought about the great event they were going to experience. Slowly the flutter of garments and shuffle of feet quieted. Outside the rattle from a cane of a passer-by on the files sounded clear.

One girl grew restive with the silent waiting. Seeing magazines on the center table, she rose from her seat unnoticed by her awed companions. As she turned the leaves of the books, she realized that she was standing in the house which had sheltered many celebrities. Having lived all her life in a far distant state, Washington had a story-book interest for her.

And now she was about to meet the President of the United States. Her imagination easily pictured the dignified entrance to his presence, the formal introduction with the many bows and courtesies. Perhaps she might hear him say the very phrases so often quoted in the newspapers and see the smile which had become so famous. Her attention, engaged by these thoughts, prevented her from noticing a door open to her left. Suddenly, she was aware of a large man being helped into a big overcoat. The whole room seemed to fill up, with unusual activity and energy. The next second the large man stood beside her with a strong hand outstretched. Perforce she timidly put hers into his. Looking up, she saw a great smile with shining teeth and a bristly mustache. She was speechless as she recognized President Roosevelt, himself! Her hand lay in his, and there had been no introduction!

A great embarrassment swept over her. He waited for her to speak. What could she say? Shyly, she stammered, "I'm—Miss— from California."

The generous hand gripped hers warmly; a laugh came spontaneously joyous: "I'm de-lighted to meet Miss— from California!"

The whole room seemed inadequately small for such a virile, hearty presence and laugh. At this point, the chaperon, filled with consternation at the turn of affairs, bustled up, introduced herself, marshaled up her row of girls, who bubbled and chirped when introduced. The President shook hands all around, hugely enjoying the morning encounter. Then hurriedly explaining his unexpected departure, he hastened to the open door. At the entrance, he wheeled around. With a gallant wave and a resounding laugh and a vigorous

good-by, he disappeared into the waiting automobile.

The girl from California still stood by the center table. She had met her President, but how differently from her expectations. Her musings fluttered away in the crowd of questions and exclamations of her encircling comrades.

Travelers

There are travelers everywhere. What were snowflakes a few days ago have now been changed by warm sunbeams and balmy breezes to waterdrops hurrying by. And each traveling waterdrop has a story full of interest.

One started perhaps far up among the trees of a forest slope. Here the waterdrop whispered for a while among the pine needles of the forest floor and then joined a group of its fellows in a chuckling stream. Another journeyed along quietly among the mosses and bogs of swamp, and then away that waterdrop went with its fellows. Yet another waterdrop swept down the side of a ravine—laughing merrily all the while. From far and near waterdrops gather and flow away.

And in their journey they meet many others. Small streams chuckling and laughing join other and other streams until they become a brook and then a river. Here their laughter changes to a shout as they drop over a ledge of rocks and tumble into a whirlpool or eddy below, where the waterdrops quietly flow round and round as if getting their breath. Next they chuckle again and sing sometimes in spray-dashed riffs, and later shout several times through swifter rapids.

So their journey is continued toward the ocean. As the river becomes broader and deeper the waterdrops have less and less to say. Perhaps they're preparing for their next undertaking, for, in the ocean, they become part of the surf that sweeps gracefully along the sandy beaches or dashes and curls over the rocks and ledges with a booming shout. So the waterdrops journey, each with a story.

The Afternoon Call

I carried my pink parasol,
And wore shoes stiff and new,
One day when mother went to call
And took me with her too—

I don't know who the lady was
That we went first to see,
But anyhow, she knew my name,
And said that she knew me!

And while my mother talked with her,
She said that I might play
With a big yellow shell that sang
Of blue seas far away.

She held it to my ear quite close—
I loved that sea-shell's song.
It sang about the long gray beach
The blue waves boomed along.

And then, my mother said good-by
(I did not want to go);
And I would like to call again
At that shell's home, I know.

The Eye of the Submarine

The eye of the submarine is the periscope, so it would be as well to see just what a periscope is before we go any further. Imagine a telescope about 20 feet long, standing up on end; the eyepiece is turned round so that you look straight into it without looking up, and the top is turned, too, so that you see straight ahead instead of up into the sky. All this is done by means of glass lenses and prisms inside the periscope itself. The lower end is inside the submarine, about on a level with your eyes, and the top end stands up through a water-tight hole in the top of the boat, 15 feet or so above the conning tower. So that, supposing the boat was about 15 feet under, you could still see above water by looking into the eyepiece at the lower end of the periscope.

Besides all this, the periscope can do two very useful things: It can be twisted round by two big handles, just above the eyepiece, like the handlebars of a bicycle, and it can be lowered bodily like a lift by means of an electric motor, until the lower end is deep down in a hole in the floor of the boat, and the top only just above the conning tower. This electric motor is worked up or down by turning a little wheel close beside you. Now, the submarine is just getting ready to go under—to "dive" as they call it—and she will be using her eye, so you have a chance to see row it works.

There are only two men left on the top of the conning tower, the captain and a signalman. The signalman takes down the canvas wind screen and the little compass, and vanishes below. The captain calls down a voice pipe to stop the engines, and then gives the mysterious order: "Flood one, two, three, and four!" These are just the numbers of certain tanks in the bottom of the boat, and he is telling the men below to open the valves which flood these tanks with sea water from outside. The boat moves slower through the water now that the engines are stopped, and the captain can hear the hissing sound from inside the boat which tells that the tanks are filling with water—the air being so forced out of them through small "vents." As the water comes into the tanks, the boat gets heavier, of course, and lies lower and lower in the sea. Soon the long, narrow deck, which runs along the top of the boat's hull to the bows, is being washed over by the little waves; only the conning tower stands up above the water.

As each tank gets full below, some one reports up the voice pipe—"Number one full," "Number two full," and so on. The captain takes a last look round over the sea, climbs down the steep little iron ladder inside the conning tower, and closes the lid above his head tightly. "Go ahead, the motors!" he calls out, and a sailor pushes over several great electric switches at the side, like the levers in a railway signal box. From the stern of the boat comes the humming sound of the electric motors as they start. "Take her down to 18 feet," and this time the captain is speaking to two men who are sitting side by side on little round stools, in front of a couple of big wheels and two dials like clock faces. These men are at the "wheels" controlling the "hydroplanes."

Outside the boat, right up at the bows, are two great flat planes like outspread wings, one on each side; at the tail end are two more. These act like flat rudders, or the elevators of an aeroplane, and make the boat go up or down under water, as an ordinary rudder makes a ship turn to the right or the left. The big dials (one in front of each man) have each a pointer showing the height of water over the boat.

Now, if you look into the eyepiece of the periscope, hold the two handles and turn it round, you can see all round the horizon; the sea and a good bit of the sky are as clear as day were to the captain when he took his last look around on top. Then, as the boat goes slowly lower under water, and the pointers in front of the "hydroplanes" men are showing about 12 feet, the waves look bigger, and you can't see nearly so far over the water. This is because what you see is the view from the top of the periscope, and that is now only a few feet above the water. Turn the periscope round and look astern; you will see all the foam and "wash" in the water where the tail of the boat has just gone under, and you can see a mysterious wire rising out of the sea, the "wireless" aerial, secured to the tail of the boat.

The men at the hydroplane wheels are steering the boat at about 20 feet, and the top of the periscope is only a few inches above water. Turn it round and look ahead again; the waves look tremendous, and here comes one that will surely go over your head. You forget that you are safe and dry inside the boat, although under water, and when the wave breaks over the top of the periscope, you half expect to find yourself wet through! Then, as the hydroplane men haven't got the boat quite steady yet, the pointers go up to 20 feet, and the periscope is right under. You can see into the water so near the surface, a kind of pale blue-green, and little bubbles and bits of seaweed are drifting past. When the "through" of a wave passes overhead, you can see the underneath side of it, like the fold of a silken curtain. The eye of the submarine knows these strange views of the underwater world well, but to the one who does not, they are more than a little strange at first.

The Black-Cap

The black-cap, one of the songsters of England, sings a sweet, full, clear, but short strain, and expresses a great variety of tones, surpassed only by the nightingale. Black-caps are most frequently found in orchards and gardens.

DEFENSE OF LABOR PARTY IN AMERICA

Ernest Bohm Says Political Organization of Workers Is Inevitable, and Cannot Be Abandoned Because of Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The views of Matthew Woll concerning the future of the Labor Party movement in the United States, as expressed in these columns recently, aroused comment here among those who disagree with him, and in a discussion of Mr. Woll's statements, Ernest Bohm, secretary of the American Labor Party, said:

"The pessimism of Mr. Woll concerning a Labor party seems to me to rest on a very unsubstantial foundation. In the early days of trade unionism in America, the workers did not hold up their hands in despair because of the fact that this is a country of great distances and of much racial diversity. The industrial organization of Labor has gone on despite these obstacles, which appear insurmountable to Mr. Woll. The political Labor movement will develop just as surely and inevitably.

"The fact that the state federations of Labor of such large and racially diverse commonwealths as Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania have voted by referendum for the organization of a Labor party should encourage Mr. Woll as to the future political action of the workers. If this should fail to give him hope, he might reflect that in Chicago and New York, where the Labor movement is composed of workers of many races and languages, the central Labor bodies are standing staunchly for a Labor party, and that in Seattle on the Pacific coast, Republican and Democratic candidates were forced to combine to defeat a Labor candidate.

Alliance with Agriculture

"We cannot share Mr. Woll's apprehension concerning the agricultural industry of the United States as an insuperable obstacle to a Labor party. In Minnesota and North Dakota, organized Labor and organized farmers are doing harmonious team work, and in the great cooperative movement, Labor leaders and leaders of organized farmers are coming together for common action to reduce living costs. In western Canada, if I remember correctly, a Labor-Farmer government is already functioning. The farmer is rapidly learning of the economic injustice which works equally against him and against the industrial worker in the city.

"Mr. Woll fears lest political action dissipate the dangerous degree of the interest of the workers in their economic organizations. We should like to ask him why the Labor Party plan of political organization will necessarily dissipate any more energy than an elaborate nonpartisan scheme of voting for Democrats and Republicans.

Three Recent Examples

"In his fear of political action by Labor, Mr. Woll's criticisms are precisely those which have been directed against us by the I. W. W. We do not share this view. The Esch-Cummins railroad law, which outlaws strikes, the breaking of the coal strike by the government, and the Kansas industrial court law are three recent examples of Labor which is organized industrially and which is content to leave political organization in the hands of its enemies.

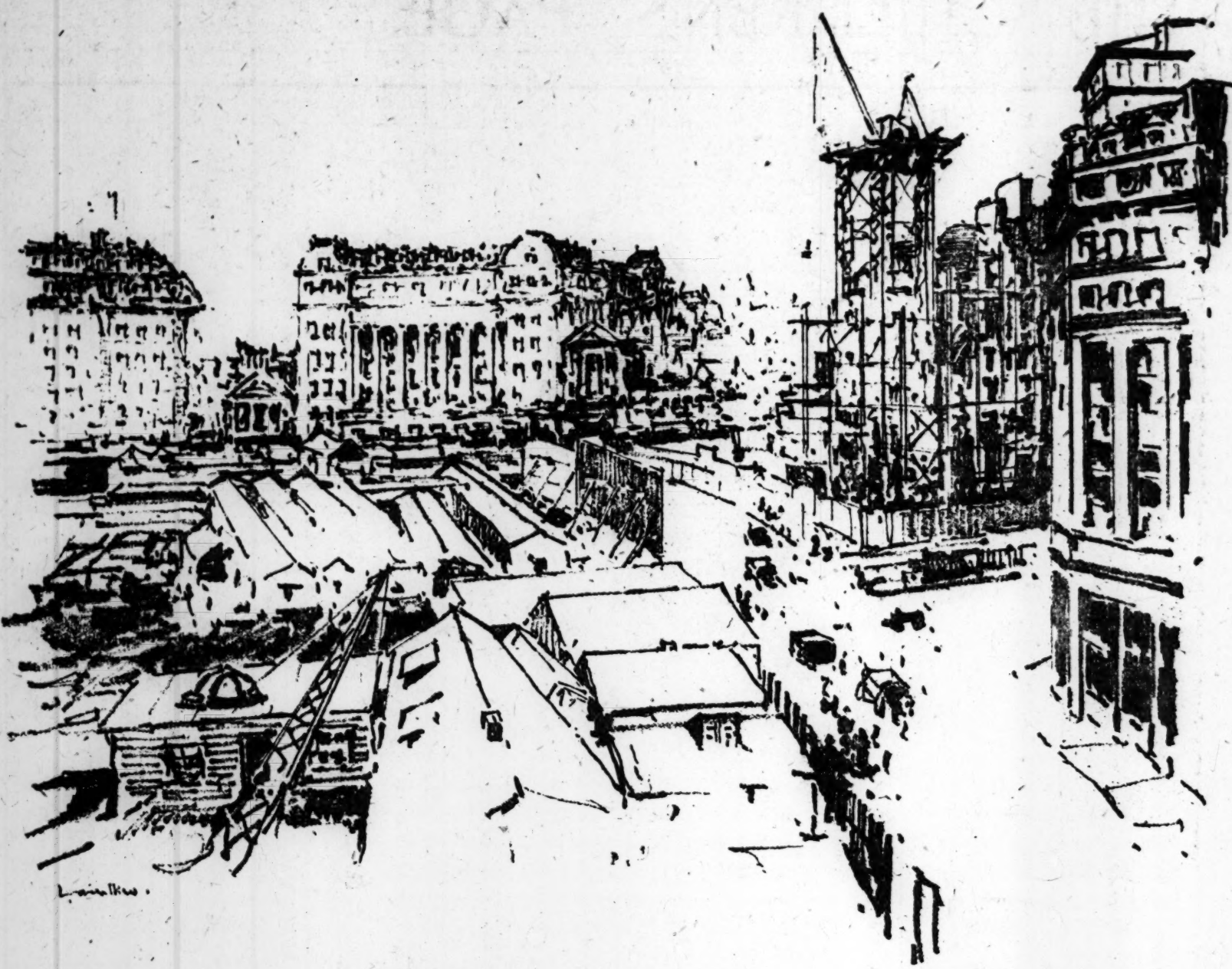
"We see no reason for Mr. Woll's hopeless thought on the voting strength of a Labor party. The American Labor Party is enrolling not only organized laborers, but school-teachers, newspaper men, housewives, engineers, technicians, clerks, farmers—everybody who contributes any service to society, either with hand or brain. Its potential membership includes at least 96 per cent of the American people.

"Mr. Woll asks if the workers in Great Britain are better off than those of the United States. At least this much can be said: Through the power of the British Labor Party they have a freedom for mind and spirit which American workers have yet to gain. In Philadelphia last week a peaceful and orderly meeting of workers called to protest against the suspension of the Socialist assemblymen was broken up by police. One speaker was arrested in the act of reading the Declaration of Independence.

Instances of Reaction

"This is only one of thousands of incidents of the reactionary movement in America which has made free speech, free press, free assembly, and, in some places, freedom to organize Labor unions and to strike a thing of the past. The right to be a free man and a free citizen means more when you get down to brass tacks than the fattest pay envelope in the world, and Mr. Woll cannot deny that the British Labor Party is a bulwark of strength against such high-handed robbery of constitutional rights as is now going on in America.

"The Labor Party of the United States will not be a replica of the British Labor Party. It will have difficult obstacles to contend with and many difficult problems to meet, but it does not intend to lie down and die because of the inglorious considerations which Mr. Woll has noted. We predict that before it is half as old as the British Labor Party, it will have elected a President of the United States. I might add right here that the biggest difficulty with which it will struggle will not be the size of America, or its number of farmers and foreigners, but the timidity and lack of vision of just such old-line Labor leaders as Mr. Woll."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a window in Australia House by courtesy of the High Commissioner for Australia.
The Aldwych site: No. 1, showing how the Kingsway abuts upon the Aldwych site

ASSEMBLY URGED TO BE CONSISTENT

Drys Say That Legislators Who Expelled Socialists on Constitutional Grounds Cannot Well Nullify Prohibition Clause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Dry leaders are asserting that a state Assembly which expels members of the Socialist Party because they are said to be working against the Constitution of the United States cannot consistently proceed to pass beer and wine bills which would nullify an amendment to that Constitution.

The New York Assembly having just expelled its Socialists for reasons said to be concerned with Americanism, there is much talk among those favoring that action of the absolute necessity which they say presented itself to the Assembly to "purge itself." But the same Assembly, it is pointed out, has before it a beer and wine bill providing for beverage wine of 10 per cent alcoholic content, and beer of 3 per cent alcoholic content. Since the Constitution of the United States fixes the permissible maximum of alcohol in all beverages at one half of 1 per cent or less, the drys want to know who may be presuming to over-ride the Constitution now, the expelled Socialists or the Assembly, which by their expulsion, is supposed to have purged itself of them and their so-called anti-American ways?

Violation Called Clear

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, has declared that both the wet bills are clearly in violation of the national prohibition code and the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Everyone admits," he said, "that a 10 per cent alcoholic beverage will intoxicate. The Eighteenth Amendment prohibits all intoxicating liquors from being made or sold. Neither Congress nor a state legislature can legalize what the Constitution prohibits. Both Congress and the state legislatures may prohibit liquors not actually intoxicating to all persons, because experience shows it is necessary in order to bring about enforcement of the law. Any jury of saloon keepers would admit that this kind of wine is intoxicating liquor. It has been proved by credible testimony that even 2.75 per cent will intoxicate. A saloon keeper in Chicago admitted to Judge Sanders on the witness stand that this 2.75 per cent beer would intoxicate."

"Any state that attempts to legalize what the federal laws prohibit is lending itself to a most dangerous kind of lawlessness and nullification. The one half per cent standard is a necessary law enforcement and was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. A legislator, congressman or executive officer who attacks it is arraying himself against law enforcement and law and order. Those who desire to destroy the Eighteenth Amendment have but one honorable method left open to them, and that is to elect a Congress to resubmit the question, and legislatures to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment when it is resubmitted."

Mr. Anderson Wants Investigation
William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the league, who appears before the Assembly some time next week to explain his attacks on certain wet members, has been insisting that the investigation of the league favored by the wets be carried through. But indications are now that there is an attempt to dodge the investigation apparently by those who seemed to want it.

Meanwhile Mr. Anderson charges that there is collusion between wet Democrats and wet Republicans to defeat honest enforcement and pass the beer bill; that, while the Socialists are thrown out, he, the agent of 4000 churches, is to be punished because he insists that the Legislature be true to the Constitution, and that no investigation has been ordered into the so-called Daily lobby, in spite of the charges made by the League of Women Voters. The moral element, he says, is not oblivious to the fact that conditions in Albany today are worse than ever.

This week the Assembly refused to permit Mr. Anderson to be heard, thus declining the opportunity to hear him present the pertinent point of the Charles E. Hughes brief, filed with the Supreme Court and signed by the attorneys-general of 24 states, which he said showed conclusively that the wets had no ground to stand on in their beer nullification interpretation of concurrent power.

It is also pointed out here that the full significance of Elihu Root's recent argument before the Supreme Court has not been given the attention it deserves in the public press. That argument, it is remembered, urged that the Supreme Court, which practically means a majority of one, declare unconstitutional a part of the Constitution of the land. Yet a part of the press gives columns to the expulsion of the "anti-constitutional" Socialists and does its best to aid the nullification beer program.

TRACTOR TRAINING FOR SOLDIER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Ordnance Department of the United States War Department is featuring instruction in the care and operation of tractors as a part of its vocational training, and it is said that many discharged soldiers have found good positions on farms because of their knowledge of tractors.

The "caterpillar" tractor has been developed by the war, it is said, to a high point of efficiency, and has proved powerful, economical and dependable. The Ordnance Department has distributed 345 tractors to the states to aid in road making.

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THE BUSH BUILDING IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

Where has commerce such a Mart as—London—Cowan.

LONDON, England.—By the courtesy of the Bush Company, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was enabled to obtain reliable information about the great undertaking that is being discussed on both sides of the Atlantic at the present time. Much has been said and written about it, and the unoccupied site in Aldwych is becoming of increasing interest to lovers of London. No more will the willow herb blossom in that busy center of commerce, no longer will the little impudent "flea-bone" nod its yellow head to the London sparrow, picking among the debris of fallen buildings. Instead of a desert shall grow up a palace—a palace of trade, on a foundation of justice and brotherly good.

Mr. Bush has brought to a great success the art of handling and distributing goods from New York all over the world. A few years ago he came to the conclusion that just as much

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Spring Fashions that reflect the season's newest thoughts in style.

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That Live Corner Third and Pike

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MODEL APARTMENT PRIZE IS GRANTED

Owner Had Opportunities to Exact Higher Rents, but Was Satisfied With Fair Returns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The prize for the best apartment building built in Cleveland in the last three years has been awarded by the Cleveland city planning committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce to the owner of an apartment in the southeast section of the city. Out of 180 apartment houses erected in 1917, it was chosen on the points of sanitation, adaptation for residence, and aesthetic value. No house erected in the last two years is judged deserving of any prize.

This prize apartment house rents its eight suites at \$18 to \$22, there being four rooms in a suite. It is of the duplex type, a suite occupying two floors. It has good furnaces and a large rear porch, suitable for attaching awnings and converting into sleeping porches. "Very plain, but well built," is the description applied to it by the committee. It is not regarded as an example of the most excellent architecture, but is built of good material, brick all the way round.

When the jury went to look at the building, the owner said he did not know that he wanted to admit them, as it might increase his taxes, and he also had an idea that they might want to regulate his rent. He said he had had many offers to rent the building for larger sums than he was asking, but that he was content with what he was receiving on his investment.

BOYCOTT ON POTATOES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—The Brotherhood of Equity, including virtually all unionized Labor and the railroad brotherhoods here, has inaugurated a boycott of potatoes as a protest against the prevailing price, \$6.75 per hundredweight, an increase of \$3 since November.

Good Will

A business lives through its customers, and its greatest asset is their good will. Our service has always measured up to this standard and brings forth voluntary expression of friendship and confidence.

Terms are made to suit individual requirements.

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Complete Housefurnishers
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Moderate Prices at All Times

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Wright Food
Wright Prices

Chauncey Wright

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time and money wasted in selling goods as formerly was wasted in transportation, and he decided to erect the Bush Terminal Sales Buildings on 42nd Street, New York, to assist manufacturers in disposing of their commodities.

Mr. Bush's scheme helps the small man as well as the big, all being brought into contact and small and great being able to compete.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN DRY MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

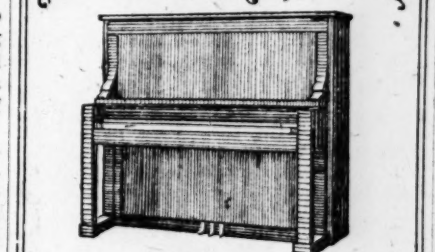
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Herman C. E. Liu, treasurer of the Prohibition League of Chinese Students in America, reports excellent progress in the league's financial campaign. Mr. Liu has a telegram from the league's representative in the eastern section that "100 per cent success" had been achieved there. News from the central and western sections is that prospects of success were very bright. Mr. Liu told headquarters of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association here that there are about 60 Chinese students at the University of Chicago, which he is attending, and that all are members of the league, and each a contributor to the fund, in the hope of securing a native prohibition secretary in the colleges and universities of China next year. The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association is cooperating to this end. Mr. Liu said that all Chinese students, whether Christian or not, were opposed to the invasion of China by the brewers.

WOMEN ADMITTED TO CLUB
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Another victory for recognition of women in business and professional life was indicated when the Cincinnati Advertisers Club, by a vote of its general membership, recently admitted five women as members of its organization. A proposal to admit women several years ago was defeated because the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World refused to recognize women. The election of a woman as vice-president at last year's convention, however, opened the doors to similar action by the constituent organizations.

CITIZENSHIP DENIED
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Citizenship was forever denied Carl Ludwig Hoglund of this city on Saturday on the ground that during the war he claimed exemption from military service because he was born in Sweden and had not become naturalized. Hoglund took out first papers on May 29, 1916, but when called in the draft claimed protection as a citizen of a friendly neutral nation. Saturday he asked to be sworn in as a citizen of the United States.

Bush & Lane Piano Co.



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GRAND and
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Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise
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One of the largest selections
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In Gold, Platinum and
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finds us prepared to minister to
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takes pride in his personal appearance. This, of course,
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Axel B. Morris Shoe Co.

SHOES
For Men, Women and Children

303-304 Seaboard Building

3rd Floor, Corner 4th and Pike, SEATTLE

MANUFACTURERS' IMPORTS DOUBLED

Foreign Trade of United States for 1920 Furnishes Some Distinct Surprises—Great Industrial Activity Is Indicated

NEW YORK, New York.—The foreign trade of the United States in the fiscal year which ends 90 days hence, will show remarkable activity on the part of manufacturers, their imports of raw materials having doubled as compared with last year, while their exports of finished manufactures also show large gains. Details of the latest trade figures, those of the month of February, just received, says a statement by the National City Bank of New York, indicate that exports of manufactures in the fiscal year which ends June 30, 1920, will exceed those of 1919 by \$250,000, and that practically all of this increase occurs in finished manufactures. Another evidence of the activity of the manufacturers is found in the fact that the value of the raw material which they are importing totaled for the month of February \$197,000,000, compared with \$83,000,000 in February, 1919, and for the eight months of the current year \$1,418,000,000, compared with \$744,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

Increase in Imports

"We were expecting," says the bank's statement, "a fall-off in imports from Europe, which it was supposed had little to sell, especially of the class of materials which we desire, but to everybody's surprise the imports from Europe in the month of February were \$107,000,000, compared with only \$30,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year, while the exports to Europe, which was supposed to have little with which to buy, also show a slight gain over last year, \$385,000,000, compared with \$374,000,000 in the same month of last year."

"Whatever may be the shortage of export materials in Europe, it certainly is greatly increasing its sales to the United States, the merchandise received from the United Kingdom in February, 1920, being \$52,000,000, compared with \$13,000,000 in February of last year; from France \$13,000,000, compared with \$5,000,000 in the same month of last year; from Italy \$3,000,000, compared with less than \$2,000,000 in the same month of last year, and Netherlands \$12,000,000, compared with \$2,000,000 in February, 1919. The articles composing this increase in European sales to the United States are chiefly luxuries; diamonds from Netherlands; silks and laces and high grade cotton manufactures from France and England, olive oil and fruits from Italy, and also considerable quantities of india rubber, and other manufacturing materials which these countries have drawn from their colonies and are reshipping to the United States.

Exports Are Larger

"The increase in exports of manufactures occurs chiefly in our trade with Asia and our immediate neighbors of North America at the north and at the south. Exports to Asia in the fiscal year which ends 90 days hence will total about \$730,000,000, compared with \$604,000,000 in the fiscal year 1919, and \$447,000,000 in 1918, while to all of North America outside of the United States the total in 1919 will be approximately \$1,470,000,000, compared with \$1,292,000,000 in the fiscal year 1919, and \$1,236,000,000 in 1918. One of the most surprising of the surprises is in the figures of the exports to Canada, which has been reported as struggling to keep down her imports from the United States, since the official figures of our exports to Canada in the single month of February, 1920, were \$63,310,000, compared with \$42,621,000 in February, 1919, and \$53,854,000 in February, 1917. To Cuba the total for February, 1920, was \$21,434,000, compared with \$22,692,000 in the same month of last year.

"To South America and Oceania it must be admitted that the February exports are disappointing. The total to South America is only \$40,459,000, compared with \$42,483,000 in February of last year, and to Oceania \$17,582,000, compared with \$22,415,000 in February, 1919, indicating that British activities in regaining their former share in that trade are apparently affecting our own trade with those sections, though the total to South America for the eight months ended with February is still \$27,000,000 greater than in the same months of last year, but to Oceania, especially Australia, is about \$30,000,000 below the same months in 1919. Manufacturers form about 85 per cent of our exports to Asia, Oceania, South America, and Africa, and about 66 per cent of those to North America."

RAILWAY EARNINGS

TEXAS & PACIFIC			
February	1920	1919	1918
Operating revenue	\$3,171,891	\$2,640,452	\$2,125,255
Operating income	38,155	21,255	21,255
From Jan. 1:			
Operating revenue	\$6,731,812	\$5,632,515	\$4,718,631
Operating income	614,780	718,631	718,631

SOUTHERN PACIFIC			
February	1920	1919	1918
Operating revenue	\$13,032,251	\$11,965,250	\$10,359,339
Operating income	734,200	152,359	152,359
From Jan. 1:			
Operating revenue	\$29,142,505	\$25,151,702	\$21,461,124
Operating income	4,495,640	1,545,228	1,545,228

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN			
February	1920	1919	1918
Operating revenue	\$1,582,159	\$1,590,461	\$1,590,461
Operating income	596,487	479,521	479,521
From Jan. 1:			
Operating revenue	\$3,131,899	\$3,141,124	\$3,141,124
Operating income	1,036,782	\$40,548	\$40,548

MARKET OPINIONS

A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh: As nearly as stock market sentiment can be appraised, we would say that it continues bullish, but this does not apply uniformly to the entire list. There is a feeling that the motors have had their day, at least for the present, or in some particular instances, and the action of the exchange in putting an end to the unwarranted ballooning of one of these specialties, suggests that such tactics will not soon be attempted in any others.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Without question the money market is now maintaining more strongly than ever its position as a real factor in the shaping of commercial, investment, governmental, and speculative ends. Superimposed on the money market is the steadily increasing production of steel and iron, with increased tonnage being absorbed with real ease. These evidences of bigger, better business are spreading the feeling of optimism so necessary to the ultimate attainment of remarkable business expansion and coincident tremendous achievement. Indications are that the prices of stocks will emerge shortly from a relatively narrow trading area, and take on a broader and a forward movement.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: The market will continue, in our opinion, to present good trading opportunities, and we should still adhere to the position of buying stocks on weakness and taking profits on rallies.

A. B. Durell & Co., Inc., Boston: A distinctly better tone has developed in the market for securities bearing a fixed interest return, though as yet there has been no emphatic rush of investors to seize upon the opportunities presented by existing low prices. After having a fling at speculation, many people with surplus money at their disposal have probably concluded that straight-out investment is less trying and perhaps more profitable than dabbling in the mercurial industrial shares on the stock exchange.

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: Until the general market advances aggressively into new high territory there will be a reluctance in speculative channels to take a bullish position. We do not anticipate any very material change in conditions for a time—except as a result of temporary professional swing—but we favor the conservative purchase of stocks on weak spots, particularly copper stocks and rails, as reflecting a minimum chance for losses, with prospects of a substantial advance later on.

C. I. Hudson & Co., New York: That the strained credit situation has been and continues to be a restraining influence, goes without saying. But with gold in quantity coming this way and part already here, one would think the market should have at least held its own better. So there must be other adverse possibilities, besides the prospect of continued tight money, in the future, which the market has in view, and that will keep it from taking too much for granted, until made clearer. Of these, the uncertainty as regards the crop outcome is not the least important. With a big domestic consumption to care for and the necessity of big supplies to help reduce the cost of living, together with the distress abroad which has created a demand two crops could not satisfy, abundant harvests this season have become a necessity. The prospect for which, with winter wheat reduced some 11,000,000 acres, planting making a slow start, and a small surplus from last year—is decidedly unfavorable. This and the revolutionary and class successes abroad—are matters of far-reaching importance, suggesting extreme caution and inclining us to the opinion you should take advantage of all rallies to sell, and take a chance of getting in cheaper.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: Remarkable movements in the stock market have taken place, owing partly to the fact that large short commitments were made during the depression which existed not long ago and rapidly of the advance had given no suitable opportunity to cover these contracts. Reports of pending stock dividends and other favorable events greatly assisted professional bullish operations, and there were many evidences that large interests had retained their holdings in expectation of a broad distributive market during the year. Many investors have made outright purchases of selected issues, and the floating supply of stocks has been considerably reduced in prominent instances, while brokerage loans have not been increased by the operations of this kind. There is less risk in purchasing railroad, copper and some other issues, selling at fairly moderate prices than there is in acquiring industrial shares which have reached abnormally high levels, but until more of the predicted stock dividends and other constructive features have materialized, the center of speculative interest and endeavor is likely to remain in the industrial group.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: There is much discussion by students of the stock market on the question, whether the advance scored from the February 13 to the recent high of March 22, represents a big rally in a primary bear movement, or whether it is a resumption of the bull movement which was interrupted by the break between November and February, caused by tight money and the need for drastic action by the Federal Reserve authorities. We find for the most part that financial writers are inclined to the opinion that we are in a major bear market, and that the rise from middle February to middle March is merely a big rally. We do not share this view;

we do not believe it is yet time to take the position that we are in a bear market, and we see no reason now to expect that we shall be until 1921, if then.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: With a very evident slackening in the speculative upswing which swept prices forward after the end of February, sentiment seems fairly widespread that the spring rise in stocks has culminated. Naturally this attitude fosters the upbuilding of a new short interest, which in order to be profitable must rely on a succession of adverse developments to shake down security prices to lower levels. As a matter of fact, however, the current of events seems to be favoring the constructionists. Increased industrial activity is absorbing more capital, and stock speculation less, than hitherto, which is a proper development. While recent heavy gold imports have been acclaimed as a basis for a new expansion of federal bank deposits, we must not be blind to the fact that the country at large is not gaining in net gold stocks rapidly, as there is no embargo on shipments which are continually draining our reserves.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The copper shares are the only industrial issues that have had no inflation whatever. Given a proper setting and they could score very substantial advances. There are a great many cross influences; in fact, there has rarely been a time when it was so difficult to discern definitely the course of securities prices. Our feeling is that, for the last two weeks, the market, except for half a dozen specialties, has been churning back and forth without really getting anywhere. We do not believe that, at this level, this process represents accumulation. There are plenty of stocks one can point out that are still selling at reasonable prices; some that we think must, eventually, command much higher figures, but from the current speculative standpoint, we believe it is a time to advise caution.

INTER-RESERVE BANK BORROWINGS GROW

NEW YORK, New York.—The aggregate inter-reserve bank borrowings totaled \$97,384,000 on March 26, an increase of \$36,482,000 over the preceding week. New York increased its contingent liability \$12,220,000, Richmond, \$15,000,000, and St. Louis, \$11,928,000. Boston further reduced its borrowings to \$2,985,000.

The following shows the borrowing Federal Reserve Banks, with amounts borrowed within the system over the last three weeks:

	March 26	March 19	March 12
Boston	\$2,985,000	\$4,542,000	\$3,307,000
New York	\$2,015,000	\$19,795,000	\$4,550,000
Philadelphia	\$5,555,000	\$6,565,000	\$3,215,000
Richmond	15,000,000	.....	.....
St. Louis	11,928,000	.....	.....
Total	\$7,384,000	\$30,902,000	\$12,072,000

*Banks' acceptances sold to other federal reserve banks.

Cleveland was the principal lender, increasing accommodation extended other institutions to \$38,304,000, an increase of \$28,511,000. Boston also raised bills discounted for other banks to \$23,399,000, an increase of \$8,404,000, while San Francisco appeared as a new lender, holding federal reserve bank bills of \$5,000,000, and Minneapolis took \$5,129,000 more.

Among institutions showing a reduction in accommodation extended were Atlanta, with a decrease of \$3,656,000, and Kansas City with a decrease of \$4,431,000.

STRONG POSITION OF A. L. SAYLES & SONS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The annual report of the A. L. Sayles & Sons Company, with extensive plants at Pasco, Rhode Island, and Warren, Massachusetts, is a graphic example of the prosperity of the woolen industry. The company shows net sales for 1919 of \$3,093,231, and the unfilled orders on the books are sufficient to take the entire 1920 production.

The net earnings for 1919 were \$452,227, after an allowance for preferred stock dividends equal to \$6 a share on the outstanding common stock of \$25 par value.

The current earnings are surpassing all previous predictions and the company should show for the year net profits of \$1,250,000 or approximately 80 per cent for the preferred stock, and after preferred stock dividend requirements of \$120,000, the indicated balance for the common stock is over \$21 a share.

The balance sheet of the company shows a net working capital of more than \$1,000,000 and, after deducting current liabilities of \$724,637, total net assets of \$4,062,213.

OIL DEVELOPMENTS

OIL CITY, Pennsylvania.—A large increase in the number of wells completed, smaller initial production and an important gain in the amount of work under way are features of the Derrick's oil report for March. The completions were 2394 or 237 more than in February.

ALLOUEZ MINING REPORT

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The report of the Alouez Mining Company for the year ended December 31, 1919, shows a loss of \$73,738 after depreciation but before depletion. The company in 1918 earned net profits of \$189,484, or \$1.89 a share.

RAILROAD LOSSES DURING FEBRUARY

Many Deficits Reported—New England Lines Are Those Affected Most on Account of Transportation Difficulties

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Extremely difficult operating conditions appear to have been the rule for railroads in many sections of the country in February. Net operating deficits were prevalent. Of all sections New England was perhaps the hardest hit, the weather having caused freight congestion and a shortage of equipment to say nothing of vastly increasing the expenses of operation, the cost of snow removal being an item running into millions. Roads operating in the northwest also showed considerable deficits such as the St. Paul and Great Northern, the former having a deficit of \$3,653,524, and the latter \$1,005,146. The Northern Pacific constituted an exception to the rule.

The Pennsylvania lines east showed a very large operating deficit of \$3,212,217, compared with a net operating income of \$334,576 in February, 1919. The Pennsylvania lines west showed up somewhat better although having a larger deficit than last year. Missouri Pacific made a vastly better exhibit than in 1919.

The following tabulation shows February results on various roads and systems which have reported:

February	Gross	Net
B & O	\$13,983,717	\$1,229,986
Ches & Ohio	6,236,381	868,037
South Ry	11,470,475	536,145
Norfolk & W	6,237,717	510,046
Penn L (east)	26,027,145	\$3,312,217
Penn L (west)	7,699,587	\$1,630,000
Bos & Maine	4,470,285	\$2,578,939
C & B Q	13,216,614	1,137,716
P C C & St L	7,410,094	\$1,857,894
C C & St L	6,743,754	1,564,916
St Paul & N E	7,252,817	\$2,635,524
Wabash	4,043,925	\$689,653
Pitts Lake E	3,253,376	419,775
Maine Cent	1,024,381	\$663,087
Chic North W	11,180,934	\$791,434
Gr North	11,935,154	\$1,005,146
Mo Pac	9,442,931	1,321,149
Ill Cent	11,093,800	\$2,677,296
New Haven	6,915,962	1,347,696
Nor Pac	8,122,484	.....

*Deficit.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY STRONG AND STAPLE

NEW YORK, New York.—Dun's weekly review of trade says: Seasonal characteristics appear in retail distribution, which develops increased animation as spring advances, and reports of the holiday turnover, notwithstanding the prolonged era of extreme prices are almost uniformly favorable.

After several years of rising prices, embracing practically every commodity, the continued large movement of goods into consumption is especially noteworthy and shows that the enhanced purchasing power accruing from the higher wages and the unusually profitable returns from business and agriculture is still present in many channels. Measured by the first quarter's insolvency statement, which discloses fewer failures than in any similar period in four decades, trade and industry maintain a position of strength and stability, and the recent turn for the better in foreign exchange has rendered financial aspects more reassuring, and has been helpful to general sentiment.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 3.
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:
Baltimore, Md.—I. A. Spear of Spear Bros. Co.; Essex.
Bangor, Me.—A. P. Tewksbury of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; United States.
Chicago, Ill.—Oliver DeFoy of Leonard Morton Co.; Essex.
Chicago, Illinois—W. Hamburg of Hampton Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Lewiston, Idaho—C. J. Breier; United States.
New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.
New York City—Mr. Purdy of Belles Hess & Co.; Essex.
Omaha, Neb.—D. S. Chesney of F. P. Kirkendahl & Co.; Touraine.
Richmond, Va.—R. T. Hancock and A. R. Turpin of Purdy Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Utica, N. Y.—Harry Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; Touraine.

LEATHER BUYERS
London, England—C. Bridges of Munt Bros. & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Milan, Italy—Ezio Rollier of Alberto Rollier & Co.; 207 Essex Street.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York, Sterling 60-New York, New York—Sterling 60-day bills 3.93, commercial 60-day bills 3.92, demand 3.97, cables 3.98. Francs, demand 14.56, cables 14.54. Belgian francs, demand 13.70, cables 13.68. Guilders, demand 37, cables 37. Lire, demand 20.47, cables 20.45. Marks, demand 1.44, cables 1.45.

STANDARD TEXTILE PRODUCTS

NEW YORK, New York.—The Standard Textile Products Company and the Mobile Cotton Mills report for the year ended December 31, 1919, net profits after all charges and federal taxes of \$909,042, compared with \$727,578 in 1918 before federal taxes.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Franklin Weinberg, of St. Louis, S. J. McCall, Des Moines, and Company, of Minneapolis, F. E. Webb and A. L. Hudson, of Toronto, have been elected members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Exports and imports by grand divisions for February, 1920, and eight months follow (000 omitted):

EXPORTS			
February	1920	1919	1918
Europe	\$384,861	\$376,963	\$255,017
No. America	124,811	82,449	72,379
So. America	40,459	42,483	24,272
Asia	68,585	52,786	47,128
Oceania	17,582	22,415	6,593
Africa	9,668	7,982	2,073
Total	645,769	588,080	411,361

IMPORTS			
February	1920	1919	1918
Europe	106,743	20,019	29,044
No. America	136,970	98,052	62,737
So. America	67,907	32,662	52,774
Asia	117,612	67,107	52,402
Oceania	11,377	16,370	7,202
Africa	27,622	974	3,551
Total	467,343	238,187	207,715

EXPORTS			
Eight months	1919	1918	1917
Europe	\$3,355,403	\$2,717,795	\$2,438,872
No. America	968,532	888,037	770,358
So. America	285,481	258,840	222,316
Asia	456,028	333,080	310,686
Oceania	104,880	135,880	82,906
Africa	61,836	52,218	37,505
Total	5,231,065	4,385,851	3,861,644

IMPORTS			
Eight months	1919	1918	1917
Europe	\$732,268	\$187,800	\$284,087
No. America	837,269	662,768	556,427
So. America	567,583	371,266	370,673
Asia	877,362	532,482	514,135
Oceania	104,612	139,871	77,858
Africa	115,580	39,248	41,126
Total	\$3,235,312	\$1,933,338	\$1,841,309

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, New York.—The Winnipeg Electric Railway for the year ended December 31, 1919, reports a net income after all charges and taxes of \$96,805, compared with \$280,784 in 1918.

1920			
Net	Gross	Net	Gross
\$2,290,265	\$17,229,986	\$2,508,048	.....
868,037	4,796,049	33,139	.....
536,145	9,507,704	220,011	.....
510,046	5,832,320	877,574	.....
\$3,312,217	26,048,657	334,576	.....
\$1,630,000	6,775,758	\$67,419	.....
\$2,578,939	4,462,397	\$374,083	.....
1,137,716	10,479,346	1,697,221	.....
\$1,857,894	6,642,521	\$181,196	.....
1,564,916	4,570,524	612,810	.....
\$2,635,524	9,912,509	6,535	.....
\$689,653	3,321,093	\$242,416	.....
419,775	2,375,042	362,968	.....
\$663,087	1,271,707	\$179,486	.....
\$791,434	3,063,485	\$2,103	.....
\$1,005,146	6,209,835	\$202,333	.....
1,321,149	7,054,732	147,966	.....
\$2,677,296	6,954,768	\$609,950	.....
1,347,696	6,844,713	1,317,542	.....
3,349,943	7,925,216	272,350	.....

BOSTON & MAINE BONDS

AUGUSTA, Maine.—The Boston & Maine Railroad has been authorized by the Public Utilities Commission to issue notes for not exceeding \$7,000,000 in payment for 20 locomotives, 1500 gondola cars and 540 box cars.

COTTON EXCHANGE SEAT SOLD

NEW YORK, New York.—A. Schierenberg has sold his membership in the New York Cotton Exchange to W. P. Jenks for \$20,000, an advance of \$500 over the last sale reported.

CANADIANS HELP RECTIFY EXCHANGE

LONDON, Ontario.—Brokers here believe that the recently improved exchange situation, from the standpoint of Canadians, is due largely to the "buy-in-Canada" and similar campaigns inaugurated when the Canadian dollar took a slump in the United States market. The curtailment of buying of American bonds, increased export, and the recent shipment of Canadian gold to the United States are also credited with a share in the improvement.

One financier here has stated if all the money owed to Canada by British firms were to be paid, Canada would be able to bring the exchange rate back to normal. Exports from this country to Britain were made, he states, on long-time payments, and he advocates shorter credit to Great Britain in the future.

NEW ENGLAND POWER SYSTEM

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The New England Company Power System reports for the month of February and the 12 months as follows:

February			
	1920	1919	1918
Gross earnings.....	\$414,824	\$318,721	
Oper. ex. for taxes.....	319,165	198,843	
Net earnings.....	95,718	119,877	
Bond interests.....	40,551	40,660	
Balance.....	55,167	79,216	
Other interests.....	17,927	24,063	
Balance.....	73,320	55,156	
12 months:			
Gross earnings.....	\$4,430,275	\$3,684,121	
Oper. ex. and taxes.....	2,989,973	2,254,053	
Net earnings.....	1,440,302	1,430,068	
Bond interests.....	455,384	472,520	
Balance.....	1,004,918	957,541	
Other interests.....	274,708	221,890	
Balance.....	1,730,210	735,565	

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

FOUR MEN

Twachtman, Kent, Robinson, Poor

Here are four American artists whose work I have been studying lately. They shape themselves into a group. Why, I hardly know, except that each stands for something, and they coalesce because good art, of whatever school, companions good art. It is only bad art that cannot hang harmoniously beside good art.

John H. Twachtman was born at Cincinnati in 1853. There is one picture only by him in the Metropolitan Museum, and I am surprised to find that Charles H. Coffin does not include him in "American Masters of Painting," and John C. Van Dyke does not mention him in "American Painting and Its Tradition." Elsewhere Mr. Coffin has written about him and Mr. Sadikachi Hartmann in his "History of American Art" whispers loudly in Twachtman's praise.

I have been fortunate in seeing, again and again, Mr. John Gellatly's collection of Twachtman's. Each time I look at them I realize what a sensitive and beautiful landscape painter he was. Winslow Homer stands for force, Twachtman for delicacy; but it is the delicacy of breeding, the strong, supple fingers encased in the silken glove. He is one of those painters who do not seem to make mistakes, who do not fall into errors through pride in cleverness, vanity, or ache for glory. Briefly, each of his pictures looks as if it were done for love, as if he had to paint that effect, wanted to paint it, and painted it beautifully because its beauty possessed him. I rank Winslow Homer and Twachtman as the first two American landscape painters.

Twachtman received a medal from the Pennsylvania Academy, and one from Chicago; but he was not elected to the National Academy, and his pictures were again and again refused by that body. He did not receive high prices for his pictures. I am told that he never sold a canvas for over \$1000, and that they were sometimes as low as \$200. He had a few staunch admirers, who recognized the greatness of his work, such men as Stanford White, W. T. Evans, and Mr. Gellatly, but it cannot be said that he received the recognition that was his due.

Does neglect bring out the best in a man? It did in the case of Twachtman. As the years passed he dwelt with all the more intensity, private intensity, on his chosen work of expressing the beauty of the world, gradually evolving a very personal style of expression. His sensitive, resolute pictures seem almost to be breathing. His sentence passed into them.

At his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, did he ever dream that he was on the threshold of becoming one of the greatest landscape painters that America has produced, a painter of lyrics, exquisite, and constructed with mastery? At the Art League Preparatory Class, where he ground at teaching year by year, did he ever dream of such an exhibition as was recently held in the gallery of the Century Club?

I shall not soon forget the effect of my first glance at that large room hung entirely with Twachtman's. Few men can stand an exhibition of their collected works. Twachtman is one of the few. Everything hanging there was essential beauty from the early "Windmills" to that lovely vision—just a cart track over a snowfield leading to a dim building. The compiler of the catalogue, A. T., is a Twachtman enthusiast. He delights in the subtle strength, so reserved, so restrained, yet so frank and joyous, of Twachtman. A. T. is not afraid to praise. Frankly he calls Twachtman "One of the great landscape painters of the world."

I pass to Rockwell Kent, an artist of great promise. He inclines to simplicity and austerity; he invades the large, still spaces of the world wherein man, when he intrudes, is shown as a symbol rather than as an individual. Twachtman particularizes, yet never loses the sense of the whole. Rockwell Kent takes a wide sweep of cliff, hill, rock, or sky; his vision does not include particularities. Stillness reigns. No bird calls, no child shouts. He is kin to the Pallasades, not to Coney Island.

His recent exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries reminded me of a sunrise I once saw from the summit of the Ortel, the highest mountain in Austria. As far as the eyes could see, an unspooled world lay outstretched, in vast planes of light and shade, and when the mounting sun caught a field of snow, a bank of cloud, or a towering cliff far below, they bathed themselves in color. Of this silent Ortel panorama the pictures he painted on Fox Island, Alaska, reminded me. There was "Sunrise," all golden light and blue shadows, the scene outstretched in wide planes, simple as a prairie, yet abounding in subtle life, each subtlety working not for its own notice, but for the immensity of the whole. Rockwell Kent is faithful to this simplicity: he changes his theme, but he is still loyal to the Ortel-Alaska vision, and those outlying places seen by the imagination, or by the eyes, where nature is unweaved by man's handiwork.

Mr. Boardman Robinson has also something of this detachment, but his interest in man, of whom he does not wholly approve. He is an ironist, a satirist. What a relief after the deluge of comic, exaggerated satires that sprang through the American newspapers it was to find a man who understands irony and satire; who gets his effects legitimately; who is a fine draftsman, and also a thinker. The 30 drawings he exposed recently at Knoedler's show that if America had a "Jugend," or a "Punch," such as it was in the days of Tenniel or Keene,

Boardman Robinson is the artist worthy to do the chief cartoon. Some of his drawings have the acid quality and the genial sting of Forain. Often he produces his effects with Forain's economy of line. There is no teaching so swift as the cartoonist's. No book could say so quickly what Tenniel said in "Dropping the Pilot," or what Forain said in his picture of two pollux in the misery of the trenches, and one remarks to the other, "It will be all right if the civilians can only stick it out."

Boardman Robinson has produced cartoons that hurt, so true are they, and so unlike what we suspect the truth of affairs to be: witness "Labor and the Peace Conference" and "Europe 1916"; but he shows his full power of draftsmanship and satire in such designs as "The Temptation," "The Hands of Moses," and "The Prodigal Son." These drawings should be acquired by a National Print Room. They are an example to cartoonists that exaggeration is a horse that must be whipped and spurred more and more to produce the needed effect, and that reticence can tell all if the artist will make the discard of superfluities in his own mind, and not invite the public, with a guffaw, to make the discards for him.

The fourth artist in my group is Varnum Poor, a name that will be unfamiliar to most people. He was born in Kansas. This is interesting, as I have been told that nothing comes out of Kansas except wheat and Nicholas Vachel Lindsay's praise of Kansas. From Kansas Varnum Poor went to California; then to Paris and London to study art; then he shared in what he calls "the stupid horror that brought the youth of my generation together on the soil of France." Last month he was in New York holding an exhibition in the Kevorkian Galleries.

When I saw the 22 simple, direct, unadorned paintings he exhibited I at once thought of Twachtman's exhibit at the Century Club. Not because of any resemblance between them, far from it, but because I was reminded by these two exhibitions of the perpetual rebirth of art, of the cycles that industriously repeat themselves. In regard to delicacy, to subtlety of tone and color, Twachtman said the final word of his century. It will hardly be possible to push the Twachtman convention farther without weakening it. We need not trouble. Nature sees to these things. She is planning once more her endless cycles. This Kansas youth is disregarding the New England transcendental exquisiteness of Twachtman, and going back to nature, through Giotto and Cézanne maybe, but to the straightforward vision, without ornament, without decoration. His work is as unaffected as were the kitchen-pieces painted by Velázquez in his serious youth. Varnum Poor is still on trial, but I do believe that he has begun rightly, and the promise of his simple statements in paint, seen at first hand, unemotionally, as free from rhetoric as a builder's scaffold, rounds off (with a note of hope) the Four Men I have been trying to consider and place this spring day.—Q. R.

JOSEPH STELLA, FUTURIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—At least two of the recent-date paintings—"The Bridge" and "L'Arbre de Ma Vie"—in Joseph Stella's exhibition at the Bourgeois galleries, call for special comment, since they are undeniably beautiful and original in a distinctively futurist way. Other things in the show, say about half of the 52 numbers in all, belong to the retrospective division, bearing dates between 1890 and 1909. With the latter, admirers of the progressive Americanized Italian artist that Mr. Stella is will find themselves on firmer ground. But, interesting as are these early, Rembrandt-shadowed and classic-traditional studies, they will pass unnoticed or be at once forgotten, unless the visitor methodically looks at them first, in the order of their hanging, before coming under the distracting modernist spell of the two canvases named above—works into which all the others converge as tributaries or satellites.

Before contemplating these two out-of-the-common pictures, it is needful to flash back, as they say in the cinema, to recall just who and what Joseph Stella is. Born in the Basilicata province of southern Italy, a land of almost sub-tropical sunshine and color, he came to America at an early, impressionable age, and has grown up artistically and everywhere in New York. Predilection for the Italian futurist school as founded by Severini and Boccioni—would-be depictees of sound and movement, not to say odors, in such imaginative subjects as "The Street Enters the House"—and a natural leaning to the large, fluid decorative style of Matisse, were the chief influences in forming the talent of Stella at the period of the Armory show, where he made his debut as an exhibitor. His pyrotechnical composition, "Coney Island," achieved the honor of a frontispiece color-reproduction in the Century Magazine, as representative of the "art nouveau" bordering on the sensational yet still within the pale of legitimate license. That was a tour de force, forerunner in a way of "The Bridge," now shown.

But the half-dozen years between then and now have seen a vast deal of substantial preparatory work accomplished, notably in a Dantesque series of black-and-white illustrations of the flames and forges of Pittsburgh. It was this sojourn in the lurid realm of Vulcan that first awakened Stella to the gigantic possibilities opened up for twentieth century art in the field of American industry and invention. The huge, terrific steel rolling mills and blast furnaces, belching black smoke and molten metal, symbolized



"Ambrose," from the etching by D. Y. Cameron

D. Y. CAMERON, PAINTER-ETCHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

David Young Cameron was born at Glasgow. A direct descendant from Dr. Archibald Cameron, brother of the "Gentle Lochiel," but for whom there would have been no "Forty-Five," he started life in a mercantile office. Before and after office hours he labored at the rudiments of craftsmanship at the Glasgow Art School, and in 1885 freed himself from the distasteful stool and entered the Edinburgh School of Art as a full-time student. It is to George Stevenson that we owe thanks for the encouragement he gave to D. Y. Cameron to etch, after seeing some of his pen drawings, and it is to Mr. Stevenson that Cameron owes the only instruction he ever received in etching. It is not generally known that Mr. Stevenson's encouragement took a practical form in helping the young etcher with some of the early plates. In 1889 he was elected an associate of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers on the exhibition of "A Perthshire Village," and from this time on he has worked continuously with brush and needle producing a prodigious amount of work, his etchings alone being in the neighborhood of 500.

Cameron's work has been slow in maturing. The positivity of his design and the ever-dramatic value of his chiaroscuro by which we know his work best today did not characterize his earlier productions. In the search for material he has traveled far, Tuscany, Holland, Egypt, are places which have given him pause to record their beauties. But it is Scotland, his home, ancestral, personal, and temperamental, that has given the artist his most valuable inspiration. One cannot talk of the "charm" of his paintings or etchings—at any rate, the best of them. They are above that, possessing a direct, unembroidered, truthful statement. They are convincing, and yet not didactic. His architectural etchings (and they are the great tradition of the Mantegna, Dürer, Claude backgrounds) seem to possess the knowledge of an architect, a builder, which gives them an interest quite apart from their pictorial value. It is the essential which attracts the man, whether it be the delicate tracery of the etching of "Doges' Palace" or the broad, fine distances of the painting, "Hills of Morar." "The Five Sisters of York," his bridges, his Gothic doorways, have no concern with pretty details. Austere, they tell us bluntly they are to let light in, to span rivers

or to walk through. And it is best that the personality of Cameron imbues everything he does. Gothic detail is as he sees it, Egyptian mirror and lantern, Florentine door knockers as he sees them, and he pleases himself as to what he shall put in and what he shall eliminate. From the offices of The Studio is now published a series of eight plates of the "Paintings of D. Y. Cameron." They are remarkably well done, the color printing being all that could be desired and will be treasured by many as happy echoes of the paintings of an artist who if he does not "grip" holds one enthralled.

WATTEAU AND CHARDIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

To anybody whose interests turn that way, there is no study more fascinating than the relation of the arts to the history of their times and it would be difficult to find any subject more completely buried in oblivion. We condemn a painter because he painted frivolously or bombastically, quite regardless of whether his day was frivolous or mock-heroic and altogether careless of how far he was able to rise above it.

The story of Watteau and Chardin is a case in point. Watteau is generally looked upon as a kind of superior little-master because he painted in a frivolous way, while as for Chardin we wonder vaguely why he wasted his enormous abilities in painting kitchens and carrots: and art continues to be an enigma only to be solved by bookish professors or extension lectures of fine fluency.

Now in the beginning, at any rate as far back as Francis I's time, French painting concerned itself entirely with the glorification of governors, whether civil or ecclesiastical. Louis XIV followed by centering the whole art of the country upon himself as King Sun and his mock-heroic court, and such painters as Mignard, Rigaud and Largillière painted magnificent accessories with puppets inside them representing the great ones of the land. So it was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century and the end of King Sun that any idea of the home as opposed to the attractions of the court came into existence; but when it did come it came with a rush that there was no halting. The country had had more than enough of pompous splendor and vicious solemnity and the times began to move toward the revolution and the final end of such things. The people could not forget Louis XIV

and all his works too quickly; they simply longed for a lighter life—anything that made for simplicity and gaiety, anything that took them from under canopies and away from ceremonials, anything particularly that would take them out of doors. The pompous formality dissolved in throes and the new gaiety, however full of excesses, as the swing of the pendulum always is, had at heart a more normal ideal and in painting it produced those two tremendous influences, Watteau and Chardin.

The influence of French art of this new age upon the world was immense. Turning from the mockeries of the court she made the home an exquisite and worthy place to live in. It is customary to harp everlastingly upon the indecencies and shallowness of the art of this age, entirely forgetting the pompous vice from which it was the reaction, and altogether oblivious that Chardin, one of the greatest painters that France or any other country has seen, was creating an imperishable art of the middle classes. Let it be said of Watteau that he expressed the new and freer spirit of the court and Chardin the spirit of the home, and that together they expressed the new France which, although they did not know it, was traveling along the road to self-government.

Watteau was not exactly a Frenchman; that is, he was born a Fleming at Valenciennes, the son of a very humble glazier and tiler. When he began to cover every available scrap of paper with drawings, he was apprenticed, but without any enthusiasm, to a local painter. Before he had got any valuable training, his home became so unbearable that he wandered off to Paris, and there was little in the way of discomfort that he did not endure before he got his feet on the bottom rung of the ladder. He slaved, for instance, in a picture factory at about 60 cents a week, and it isn't difficult to imagine the torture of that to a boy bursting with the poetry and music of color, and destined to paint them as they had never been painted before.

Then he tried the academies, and if they were not quite as bad as the picture factory, they certainly were not for him. What he loved were the gardens of the old palaces, with their lakes and avenues of trees peopled with the romance of ages. His master, Audran, did not stimulate his love of academies. Watteau's first real picture, the "Depart de Troupe," so impressed him and frightened him for his own position, that he tried to discourage his pupil from exhibiting it, so very soon there was no more pupil.

But Watteau was arriving at tremendous speed; patrons took the place of masters and very soon the whole world of rank and fashion was his friend. He began to paint his greatest pictures, pictures which express music and dancing and romance in jeweled color. But the artist was never happy and success brought him nothing to enjoy. Always discontented with himself and his work and distrustful of his friends, he suddenly left his studio and his position and hid himself in the humblest lodgings, where he lived in secrecy and poverty. He had no critic but himself, but he was the bitterest of his kind and his drawings were the only part of his work that gave him any pleasure.

Watteau was elected an Academician at 28, but nothing would induce him to paint his diploma picture—perhaps he was thinking of master Audran—until the situation was such that he was given a month to do it in on pain of removal from the most noble order. In a week he had painted his famous "Embarquement pour Cythère," his masterpiece, and one of the most wonderful examples of painted poetry the world has ever seen. In Watteau the eighteenth century France of color and gaiety finds itself and the gloom of old Louis le Grand is gone forever.

Watteau was a truly marvelous handler of paint. Gainsborough alone approaches him in transparent richness of color. Like everything to do with kings and courts, Watteau's art went down in the Revolution and David's pupils would enjoy themselves and flatter their master by throwing bread pellets at his pictures in insult. But Watteau is still Watteau and David's pupils require a good deal of looking for nowadays. Constable was a sufficiently difficult man to please and he said of one of Watteau's pictures: "Be satisfied if you can but touch the hem of Watteau's garment, for this inscrutable and exquisite thing would vulgarize even Rubens and Veronese."

It was Chardin's task to paint the spirit of homeliness and simplicity that was growing in the land. Chardin's father made billiard tables for

the King and young Jean was destined to make them after him, but art had a greater destiny in store for him. Chardin's first commission was an odd one, a surgeon's sign. He painted it with so much spirit that crowds filled the street, and even academicians came to wonder at it. It was not long before young Chardin presented himself before the same academicians for election, and after he had overcome their rooted certainty that no one but the most eminent Dutchman could have painted the pictures he submitted to them, he was elected with acclamation.

Then followed the days of his great painting, whether it was in his "Still Life" or his studies of interiors with figures, he renders the subtlest differences and harmonies of color just as the great violinist renders the most minute differences of sound. Chardin's character was as simple and lovable as his pictures. His criticisms were sound and kind, and he was a man of modesty and good will. He gave many wise maxims to his friends, and it is told of him that once when a painter was boasting of having discovered new methods of perfecting and purifying his colors, Chardin replied, "What, sir, you say that one paints with colors?" "With what, then?" gasped the boaster. "One uses colors," replied Chardin, "but one paints with the feelings," and the moral is that Chardin had realized something of the larger purpose of art to express his thoughts in form and color.

Chardin knew no such thing as greed and never accumulated any money, although his pictures were in great demand. He sold them for what was offered and was thankful. The engraver Le Bas once greatly admired a picture and Chardin offered to exchange it for a splendid waistcoat that Le Bas was wearing—and the exchange was made on the spot. The artist gloried the end of his career by a fresh achievement. He had almost given up painting when he began suddenly to paint in pastel. A few practice portraits of himself and he became one of the greatest masters of colored chalks ever known.

Chardin is a long way from attempting to express the whole life of the day. He paints the new homeliness of the people just as Watteau painted the new-found gaiety of the court. Chardin learnt a great deal from Watteau and in his own sphere went beyond him. Like all the great painters, he went straight to nature for his inspiration and cared less than nothing for tradition. He depicted the life of the home as it appealed to him with such genius that today he stands, without condescension, one of the greatest painters of the ages.

So Watteau and Chardin together told the story of the new freedom that was coming into France; only Watteau's telling was passionate poetry and Chardin's was peaceful and perfect prose.

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—Robert Bridges.

Routine

"Sometimes I think that our happiness depends chiefly on our cheerful acceptance of routine, on our refusal to assume, as many do, that daily work and daily duty are a kind of slavery," writes Le Baron Russell Briggs, in his little volume, "Routine and Ideals." "If we can learn to think of routine as the best economy, we shall not despise it. People call it humdrum; and so it is if we do not understand it; but if we understand that through it we can do much more work in less time, that through it we can cultivate the habit which makes people know we can be counted on, we shall cease to say hard things of it. Even in those whose lives are narrowly circumscribed, we see the splendid courage and fidelity which come with faithful routine. The longer I live, the more I admire as a class the women who fill small positions in New England public schools, the typical schoolmistresses or 'school-ma'ams' of our more Puritanical towns and villages. Their notions of English grammar are as inflexible as their notions of duty; like Oyerbury's Pedant, they 'dare not think a thought that the nominative case governs not the verb'; their theology may be as narrow as their philology; they have little graces that make us smile; but they have the hearts of heroines. Pitifully paid, often with others to support, often subject to ignorant and wrong-headed committees, and obliged against every instinct to adopt new methods when education is periodically overhauled, they are at their posts day by day, week by week, year by year, because they are, as Milton said of Cromwell, 'Guided by faith and matchless fortitude.'"

What is more inspiring than the men and women who are 'there,' and 'there' not in the high and ambitious moments of life, but on the obscure dead levels . . . ?

These schoolmistresses, though they may not know it, illustrate the absolute necessity of a routine for steadily effective living. In little things they may show the hard and wooden quality of a mind that works in the treadmill day after day, and may thus give a handle to those critics who scoff at routine; but if their small accuracies seem pretentiously little, their devotion is unpretentiously great.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$5.00; Six Months, \$3.00; Three Months, \$1.75. Single copies 5 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
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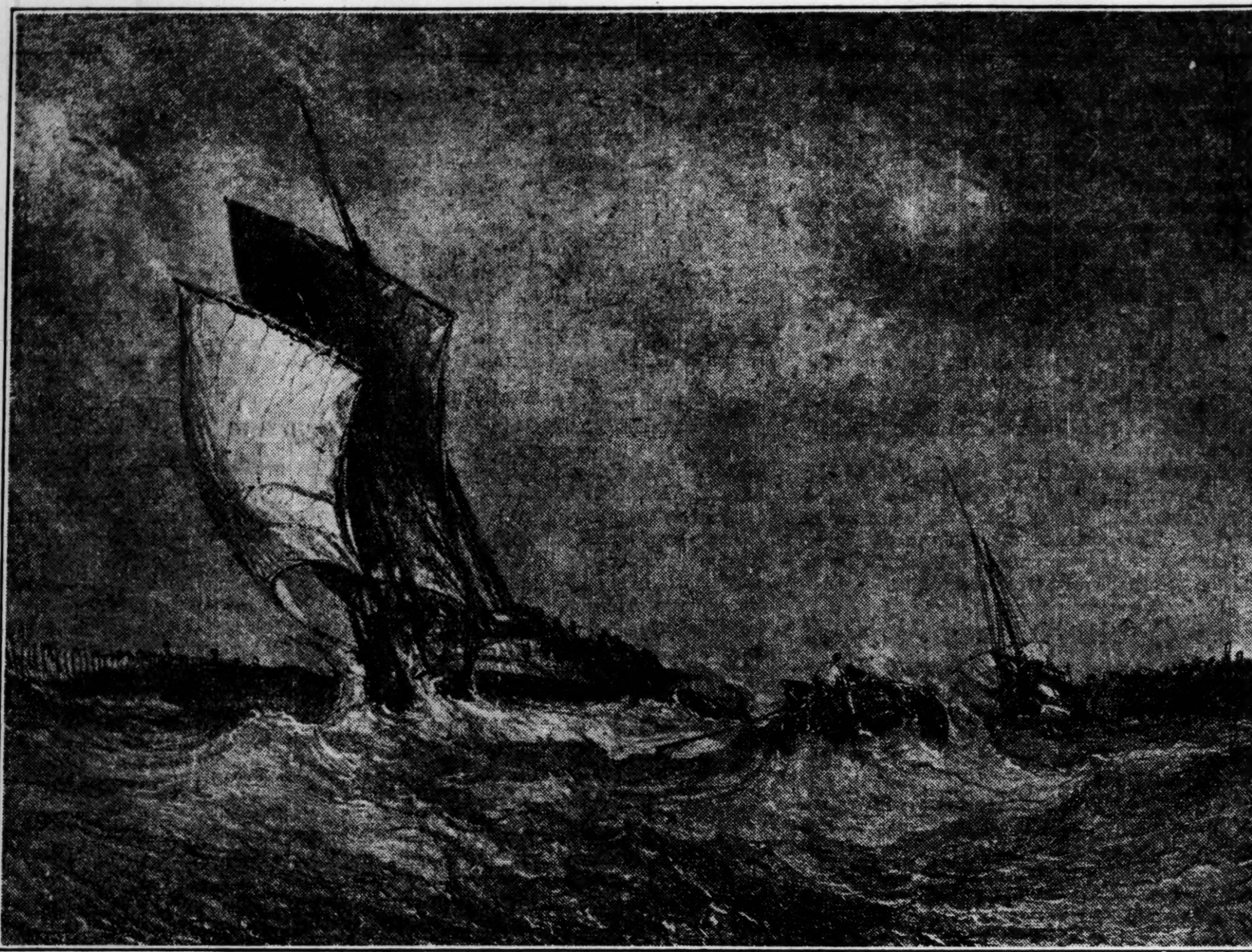
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

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"Retour au Port," a lithograph by Eugène Isabey

The Lambs at Enfield

The interesting reminiscences of Charles Lamb and Mary Lamb which were contributed by . . . Thomas Westwood to Notes and Queries, begin with the day in the summer of 1827 on which they made the great plunge and took a house as far from their beloved city as Enfield. Thomas Westwood was then . . . living next door. Writing in 1866 he said: "My first glimpse of the Lamb household, however, is as vivid in my recollection as if it were of yesterday. It was in Enfield. Leaning idly out of window, I saw a group of three issuing from the gamboge-looking cottage close at hand: a slim, middle-aged man, in quaint, uncomtemporary habiliments; a rather shapeless bundle of an old lady, in a bonnet like a mob-cap; and a young girl. While before them, bounded a riotous dog (Hood's immortal 'Dash'), holding a board with 'This House to be Let' on it, in his jaws. Lamb was on his way back to the house-agent, and that was his fashion of announcing that he had taken the premises."

Westwood's recollections range over the next few years, extending to the time when, after leaving the gamboge-looking cottage, the Lambs moved under his father's roof; but I think they may come here not un-fittingly. "I soon grew to be on intimate terms with my neighbor; who let me loose in his library. . . . Beaumont and Fletcher, Webster, Farquhar, Defoe, Fielding—these were the pastures in which I delighted to graze, in those early years. . . . My heart yearns, even now, to those old books. Their faces seem all familiar to me, even their patches and blotches, the work of a wizened old cobbler hard by; for little wotted Lamb of Roger Payne and Charles Lewises. A cobbler was his bookbinder; and the rougher the restoration, the greater the success."

"There were few modern volumes in his collection; and subsequently such presentation copies as he received were wont to find their way into my own bookcase, and often through eccentric channels. A Leigh Hunt, for instance, would come skimming to my feet through the branches of the apple-trees (our gardens were contiguous); or a Bernard Barton would be rolled downstairs after me, from the library door. Marston Colonna I remember finding on my window-sill, damp with the night's fog; and the 'Plea of the Midsummer Fairies' I picked out of the strawberry-bed. It was not that Lamb was indifferent to the literary doings of his friends; but their books, as books, were unharmonious on his shelves. They clashed, both in outer and inner entity, with the Marlowes and Miltons that were his household gods."

"When any notable visitors made their appearance at the cottage, Mary Lamb's benevolent tap at my window seldom failed to summon me out, and I was presently encoined in a quiet corner of their sitting-room. Half hid in some great man's shadow, of the discourse of these did majores I have no recollection now; but the faces of some of them I can still partially recall. Hazlitt's, for instance, keen and aggressive, with eyes that flashed out epigram. Tom Hood's, a Methodist parson face: not a ripple breaking through the lines of it, though every word he dropped was a pun, and every pun roused a roar of laughter. Leigh Hunt's, parcel genial, parcel democratic, with as much rapid politics on his lips as honey from Mount Hybla. Miss Kelly's, plain, but engaging. (The most unprofessional of actresses, and unschooled of women; the bloom of the child on her cheek, undefaced by the rouge, to

speak in a metaphor.) She was one of the most dearly welcome of Lamb's guests. Wordsworth's, farmerish and respectable, but with something of the great poet occasionally breaking out and glorifying forehead and eyes." From "The Life of Charles Lamb," by E. V. Lucas.

The Loon

Tameless in his stately pride, along the lake of islands,
Timeless speeds the lonely loon upon his diving track;
Emerald and gold emblazon, satin-like, his shoulder,
Ebony and pearl inlay, mosaic-like, his back.
Sailing, thus sailing, thus sails the brindled loon,
When the wave rolls black with storm, or sleeps in summer noon.
Sailing through the islands, oft he lifts his loud bravura
Clarion-clear, it rings, and round ethereal trumpets swell;
Upward looks the feeding deer, he sees the aiming hunter,
Up and then away, the loon has warned his comrade well.
Sailing, thus sailing, thus sails the brindled loon,
Pealing on the solitude his sounding bugle-tune.
Long before the eagle furis his pinion on the pine-top,
Long before the blue-bird gleams in sapphire through the glen,
Long before the lily blots the shoal with golden apples,
Leaves the loon his southern sun to sail the lake again.
Sailing, then sailing, then sails the brindled loon,
Leading with his shouting call the Spring's awakened croon.
—Alfred Billings Street.

Mexico

Prescott says: "Of all that extensive empire which once acknowledged the authority of Spain in the New World, no portion for interest and importance, can be compared with Mexico—and this equally, whether we consider the variety of its soil and climate; the inexhaustible stores of its mineral wealth; its scenery, grand and picturesque beyond example; the character of its ancient inhabitants, not only far surpassing in intelligence that of the other North American races, but reminding us, by their monuments, of the primitive civilization of Egypt and Hindoostan; or, lastly, the peculiar circumstances of its conquest, adventurous and romantic as any legend devised by Norman or Italian bard of chivalry."

Sunrise

Again the whole aet trembled, and a hush
Filled sky and sea; and then a rosy flush
Stole upward, as a sweet and delicately fair
As pink wild roses in the April air.
And suddenly, some shafts of gold were hurled
Right up into the sky, and o'er the world
A molten flood seemed imminent, till swift
The rose-vell parted in a mighty rift,
And the great sun shone forth, and o'er the sea
Rose up resplendent, shining gloriously.
—William Sharp.

Guidance

Not as we hoped;—but what are we? Above our broken dreams and plans God lays, with wiser hand than man's, The corner-stones of liberty.
—Whittier

A Notable French Lithographer

For twenty years lithography in France was so popular, its practice so widespread, and, more important, its results often so splendid, that it is difficult to give an accurate record without filling a library or producing a catalogue. In England, in Germany, a few names exhaust the list of artist-lithographers. In France the artist who did not use the stone was the exception. The new art seemed to fascinate all alike: the painters who made, but occasional prints, and the draughtsmen who devoted their lives to lithography. And their prints are a more eloquent history of the artistic, political, and social events of the two great decades of the art than any written chronicle, although the making of these events into literature or history was never their aim. Lithography was not a means to an end, but an end, an art in itself. . . .

However, one of the first, and absolutely the most ambitious publication illustrated by lithography, in France—or in the world—was not an album, but Baron Taylor's "Voyages Pittoresques et Romantiques dans l'ancienne France," in which some people see the birth of Romanticism. . . .

Charles Nodier and de Cailleux were Baron Taylor's literary collaborators. The journeys, Nodier predicted in the preface to the first volume, were to be a record of the discoveries and progress of lithography, and he was so far right that in the series you can trace the development of the art from the first pale, colorless drawings, and the first tints with the hard, sharp outlines that were the despair of the early lithographers, to the elaborate designs, the difficult lithotints, the perfectly managed color of succeeding volumes; from the timid, separate print, to the amazingly bad and elaborate page decorations, flamboyant borders, with pictures set in them, that filled the sections on Languedoc and Picardy, beginning in the year 1833 when medievalism was the order of the day. And the artists who contributed were the men who made lithography. . . .

The gems of the collection, to us, are the drawings of Eugène Isabey. . . . The way he could seize upon the most pictorial point of view, and use the chalk, stump, the scraper, or anything to work up his design until one hardly knows how his effect has been obtained, how he managed to fill it with color and light and air and beauty, is truly marvelous. It is a matter of regret that Isabey did not give more time to lithography. . . . Compared to many of his countrymen, he left but few lithographs; these few, however, are more than sufficient to assure him a position with the masters of the art. Mr. Curtis, who has shown such a keen appreciation of Isabey, and who really knows more about him than the French authorities, gives the number of his prints as less than sixty, but adds that their artistic excellence places him, beyond all question, among the six or seven great lithographers; and Mr. Curtis is right. Isabey, in his lithographs, even more than in his paintings, was the eloquent exponent of Romanticism. No one has expressed more powerfully the grandeur of the ocean. . . . no one has suggested more sympathetically the picturesqueness of the fishing villages along the shores, as in his "Environs de Dieppe." And he was never so engrossed by his emotion or his subject as to be indifferent to his technique. He has left not one print the student can afford to overlook. From "Lithography and Lithographers," by J. and E. R. Pennell.

The Plain Is Shut In by Mountains

A good spot from which to take a first survey of the Lower Salzburg is upon the bridge that spans the swift-flowing Salzach. From this bridge the old narrow streets that cluster under the great rock which towers above the cathedral and palatial buildings can be seen winding their way up to the great fortress of Higher Salzburg that crowns the rock, and here in the lower town is much to hold the visitor. There is one name that stands out above warrior and ecclesiastic, the name of Mozart. The house where the great musician, the marvelous boy composer, was born, and the museum which contains the manuscripts of those compositions so wonderful in a child, the manuscripts of his later works, his instruments, portraits, and other objects connected with his career. . . . are all of intense and pathetic interest. . . .

There is a fine view from the Festungs Gate. Over each gate are figures of bishops and coats of arms. From the plateau on the summit the view on all sides is superb. The low-lying plain is shut in by mountains, some snow-capped, others of bare gray rock, whilst lower down the heights are dark with pines. To the west the plain stretches away in the distance, dotted with white villages and castles amidst the varying foliage and bright green pastures through which wind the gray waters of the river.

On the north side, immediately below, lies the old town, with its domes and spires, and red-roofed and white buildings, the view being shut in by the dark, wooded slope of the Capuzinerberg. Away to the south the plain at the foot of the mountains is varied by charming tiny lakes, with dark woods around them, dotted with country houses. . . . The cloud effects on the mountains are nearly always beautiful, sometimes the Untersberg will be veiled in mist, whilst the height of the Hohe Göll stands out clearly in the sunshine like a white, soft cloud, in its pure snow mantle. Sir James Baker, in "Austria, Her People and Their Homelands,"

Spring in the Village

The cherry trees are already casting down little showers of white petals every time the wind aways them. They snow down into the grass and drift in the ruts in the road. The garbled apple trees in some neglected orchards of natural fruit are bossed all over their arms with bright nosegays. If you search in the grass beneath you will find clusters of deep blue violets mixed with buttercups and dandelions. Every hour brings out something new to admire along the village street. The maples are casting down their pale green and bright red keys. The poplars are shedding dingy blossoms. In every flower bed something is a bloom; here the lily-of-the-valley; there the hyacinth and the gorgeous tulip; over the wall the daffodils, jonquils, and snowdrops. The past few days have opened a sort of gauzy green across the street, and brought the delicious sense of virginal freshness, peaceful growth, and expansion conveyed in the odors of plants, and the cooling of doves in the sun, the clucking of hens, the peep of young birds, the skimming of swallows as they wheel about the eaves and make slim shadows on the sunny ground.—Augusta Larned.

It Was Spring
I heard the woodpecker pecking,
The sapsucker tenderly sing;
I turned and looked out of my window,
And lo, it was spring.
—Maurice Thompson.

"Be Ye Therefore Perfect"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANS are not Christians simply because they believe the Bible to be true. They are Christians only as they realize for themselves the truth contained in the Bible. It may even be said that one is not actually a Christian until he realizes that the Bible is simply corroboratory evidence of what has been revealed to himself. This by no means belittles the Bible. Quite the reverse; it actually establishes it as the inspired and holy work that it is, one universally revered by thinking people.

Of course the vision of Truth which comes to an individual and thereafter justifies his claim to be called a Christian, was first presented to him in the Bible record of other men who had gotten the same revelation, but the mere presence of the record in the Bible does not make it true. It is in the Bible because it is true and not true because it is in the Bible. These Biblical narratives are presentations to the human consciousness of metaphysical truth through the medium of the written word. Now a word is but the invitation to entertain a definite idea. This invitation may be addressed to the human mind through the medium of sound or through the organs of sight, and we speak of it as either the spoken or the written word but the actual process in either case is wholly spiritual, for the obvious reason that ideas can originate only in Mind. In fact, it is the action of Mind. So the only way in which true ideas can be entertained or presented is through a spiritual process. What is ordinarily termed a conversation between persons, or an exchange of true ideas between a person and a book, is of course mind being expressed, or if we call it the awareness of ideas we have said the same thing precisely. Obviously neither party to a conversation or to an exchange of right ideas, and there are in fact no others, creates the idea, he merely acknowledges it and by some token understood by all directs attention thereto.

Everybody concedes this in the realm of mathematics, which is the most nearly metaphysical of all human mental processes. No one believes himself to be the originator of an arithmetical fact. Even the most abstruse mathematical reasoning is seen to be merely consistent acknowledgment of what already exists and needs only to be apprehended, not something to be created by the mental effort of the individual. A person reciting the multiplication table, for instance, is not creating ideas; he is merely a witness to them. Nor is a person discoursing upon the beauties of a sunset creating ideas; he is being a witness to their existence. Now suppose, for a moment, that the multiplication table were being incorrectly recited, it would still be the effort to present mathematical ideas, but the statement of them would be erroneous. On page 277 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says, "Matter is an error of statement." May we not rightfully conclude that it is the erroneous statement about a sunset that makes it appear to be matter? Is it not obviously an erroneous statement to say that it has an origin in some power other than the one infinite cause, God? But never could there be the justifiable conclusion that there was no actual phenomenon underlying the erroneous or material concept! As well say that there was no multiplication table because it had been mistakenly recited! On page 87 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy says, "To take all earth's beauty into one gulp of vacuity and label beauty nothing, is ignorantly to caricature God's creation, which is unjust to human sense and to the divine realism. In our immature sense of spiritual things, let us say of the beauties of the sensuous universe: 'I love your promise, and shall know, some time, the spiritual reality and substance of form, light, and color, of what I now through you discern dimly; and knowing this, I shall be satisfied.'"

This is exactly what John is saying in his first general epistle in the passage read at the close of every Sunday service in Christian Science churches. "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." This is sometimes read with such emphasis on the word "shall" as to suggest that we will at some time be something different from what we are at present, a meaning that cannot be intended by the writer. Emphasis properly belongs upon the word "be" making the passage read, "and it doth not yet appear what we shall be," that is to say, what, exactly, we shall be like, but "we know that when he shall appear we shall be like him." That this is the true meaning follows from God's statement that He made man in His own image and likeness.

Of course man is a synonym of "the created," "the creature," "the universe" which must include multiplication tables and sunsets as well as all phenomena, for as Mrs. Eddy avers on page 26 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "The only logical conclusion is that all is Mind and its manifestation from the rolling of worlds, in the most subtle ether, to a potato-patch."

Man will appear in his true likeness when he "purifieth himself even as he is pure." Here, too, the emphasis properly belongs on the word "is," for it is not self-evident that unless man is already pure he could not of himself

change his own nature, unless he were endowed with a power superior to that power which first formed him?

When Christ Jesus, that master logician, commanded that man should be perfect even as his Father in heaven is perfect he was not setting up a task impossible of accomplishment, nor as is sometimes imagined, was he admonishing us to attempt a wholesale reformation of ourselves. On the contrary he was emphasizing the necessity of being pure or perfect in logic, a perfection that never allows a statement about the effect that is untrue of the cause. Map, the effect, is perfect; and acknowledging it, is glorifying God, the one and only cause. This is being a Christian.

"O For a Booke"

O for a Booke and a shade nooke,
Ayther in-a-door or out;
With the greene leaves whisp'ring
Overhede, or the Streete cryes all
about.

Where I male Reade all at my ease,
both of the Newe and Olde;
For a jollie goode Booke whereon to
looke, is better to me than Golde.

These lines, which have attained considerable popularity, made their first appearance—as far as I know—at p. 35 of Alexander Ireland's Book-Lover's Enchiridion, 1883, under the vague and Scott-like, "Old English Song." On more than one occasion, they have been assigned to an "old book"; but the old book has never been forthcoming; and all inquiries as to the source of the quotation have been fruitless. In these circumstances, it may fairly be argued that they are possibly not old at all. . . . Mr. John Wilson, bookseller, once of 93 Great Russell Street, and later of 12 King William Street, Strand, informed me

that he made up the octave as a motto for one of his second-hand catalogues, where, I fancy, I saw it. Mr. Wilson was one of the elder race of booksellers, who . . . loved books almost too well to sell them. He was a most intelligent man, very well-read; and I fully believed him. He was modestly amused at the vague his "pastiche" gradually obtained; and I seem to remember he mentioned that his daughter was surprised at his "dropping into poetry." I have more than once repeated this story in print; but the commonplace solution of a difficulty has only a slender chance against a picturesque tradition. From "A Bookman's Budget," by Austin Dobson.

Gracious Footprints

Through ways unlooked for and through many lands,
Far from the rich folds built with human hands,
The gracious footprints of His love I see.

—Lowell.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1920

EDITORIALS

Oil Increases a Phase of Paternalism

ONCE more the people of the United States are being thrown into a state of disquietude through the action of a great corporate interest controlling the supply of a commodity that everybody has to use. The commodity is oil, and the action that is occasioning disquiet is the announcement of an increase in price. Just how much of an increase is to be involved, and over just what territory and just what kinds of oil the advance is to be effective, is not yet made clear; but that the oil interests are in a position to do pretty nearly what they please in the matter is already quite definitely apparent. And it is because people generally understand this phase of the situation almost more clearly than any other that they are showing signs of disturbance. Always inclined to be restive when they conceive any class or group to have the public in its power, people are manifesting an increasing readiness to seek a way of escape whenever they feel that a group or class is undertaking to squeeze the public for a group or class advantage. And just as the public was ready to go to extremes rather than remain passive under the shortage of coal produced by the miners' strike last fall, so now people are apparently in a mood to make active remonstrance against what they believe to be unwarranted exactions on the part of the interests controlling the supply of oil.

So far as the American situation is concerned, the movement for higher prices first attracted attention in the California field. Crude oil was to be advanced twenty-five cents by the barrel, it was said; and gasoline was to cost two cents more in the gallon. The interesting thing to consider, however, is that these advances, apparently simple in themselves, ramify into a complexity of effects, the most obvious of which are the increases immediately necessitated in the prices charged for gas and electricity. In the opinion of the California Railroad Commission these additions to the cost of oil, in one form or another, will entail additions to the cost of gas and electric light and power amounting to several millions of dollars in California alone. And wherever oil is the basis for a service or a process that meets a public need, of course the cost of that service or process will be increased by an amount which the public will eventually be asked to pay. Thus, while only a portion of the public uses crude oil directly, and not by any means all of the public uses gasoline directly, there is no part of the public that does not have to bear an increased burden, somewhere or somehow, when its indirect dependence upon crude oil and gasoline is calculated. And although the advances in price may at first seem to be confined to the California field, it quickly becomes apparent that their effects cannot be confined to that field. Thus it appears that the people of the whole country are to feel the effects of whatever is done by the oil interests, probably in just about the proportion that the control by the oil combine is country-wide in its extent.

In fact, control is the key to the situation in more ways than one. In the first place, only the ability to control the supply of oil, practically, would give the California oil distributors the courage to decree a flat increase of the kind now in question. If the distributors in California conceived themselves likely to have to meet anything like real competition in the sale of oil to the people of their territory, they would hesitate to exact higher prices while admitting that their company is not in need of additional revenue and that "considerations of profits did not enter into the price advance." If the great oil companies of the country were really doing business in competition with one another, an advance in price by one might be expected to invite another to ship in oil at the old price. Clearly there is no fear of anything of that sort in the situation now confronting California. Thus, in the second place, control is seen to stand for the sale of oil on nothing less than the country-wide basis. That is to say, its sale is to be frankly manipulated, not that those who control it may get merely a fair return on business transacted, but that the individuals who have this great natural resource of the country in their private possession may dole it out as they think best, actually restricting the supply at will in one part of the country in order that other parts of the country shall not use it up too rapidly. Undoubtedly this sort of control has its benevolent aspects, but on the other hand it shows, as hardly anything else has ever shown, the degree to which 110,000,000 supposedly free people of this great nation are subjected to the paternalism of small private capitalistic groups.

In this instance the controlling interests declare that the Pacific Coast supply of fuel oil and petroleum products is rapidly approaching exhaustion, and that the sole purpose of increasing the price is that production may be stimulated and the supply conserved. Their further explanation seems to indicate, however, that a vital consideration was the difference existing between the prices charged for oil in California and the higher prices charged in the eastern part of the country. That buyers for large interests, like those operating oil-burning ships, should not be unduly stimulated to draw their supplies from the district where they could be drawn most economically, it appears that prices had to be "leveled up," even though the California oil companies did not need the money. Here, surely, is the typical modus operandi of so-called "big" business: make the control of a commodity so complete that no competition need be feared, let the margin of profit be so wide that there shall always be enough and to spare, and the attention of those conducting the business may then give itself comfortably to the just and equitable distribution of the product; out of reach of all real worry, the "business" resolves itself into a sort of paternal care to see that the product shall be obtainable in all areas, but in none at such prices as to induce buyers to flock thither from other areas.

If the only method of equalization were to increase prices, even when increase of profits is not, as one is to

infer, specially desired, the public might watch the involuntary enrichment of the holders of oil stocks without perturbation. But since equalization might be effected by decreasing the higher prices, as readily as by increasing the lower, the public can hardly fail to be struck by the tremendous increases of profits which are now being reported by the principal oil companies of the country for the year just closed. Of four such companies, the shares earned, respectively, 6, 17, 52, and 70 per cent more in 1919 than the same shares earned in 1918. That is to say, a share of a par value of \$100, that brought to its holder in 1918 dividends amounting to \$48.39, was able to bring \$82.59 in 1919. The figures for the California oil company are not at hand, but if they indicated profits of this nature, it is easy to understand the statement of those in control that they had no need for additional revenue.

All this is but the natural trend and method of the business trust as America knows it. Facts show that the oil trust is the government of the United States so far as oil is concerned. The phase of the problem yet to be solved is whether popular government shall, or shall not, acquiesce in the paternalism of trust control.

Federation of Black-Coated Workers

WHATEVER the future may have in store for the Federation of Black-Coated Workers in Great Britain, there can be no doubt that it has settled down with a name which will find very ready acceptance everywhere. Second thoughts, in this case, have certainly been best, for the Federation of Professional, Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Workers, the name with which the new organization was launched, last month, was indeed terribly overweighted.

The career of the federation so far has not been all plain sailing. The original promoters, quite evidently, hoped that, once formed, it would tend to develop in a certain direction, namely, toward a more or less close union with Labor. But it is now quite evident that there is a strong section of the Black Coats very much opposed to any such tendency. Indeed, the so-called technical workers have already taken action on the matter, have withdrawn from the federation, and are seeking to establish a new organization on the basis of complete independence. The reason for all this is not far to seek. When the Black-Coated Federation was first formed, any association with the Labor Party or the Trade Union Congress was expressly disavowed. It was, it would seem, generally understood that an entirely new trades union, holding a position between the manual worker and the employer, was to be formed, but having no affiliations with either. The promoters, however, as has been said, evidently had other views on the matter, for the doors of the new federation were thrown open to such organizations as the Railway Clerks Association, the National Union of Clerks, the Shop Assistants Union, and so forth, all of which are members of the Trade Union Congress. The technical workers demanded the exclusion of these bodies, and when this demand was refused, proceeded to withdraw from the federation and to form an organization of their own.

It is too early yet to say what the result of this move will be, but it is clear that, whilst the remaining members of the federation regret the departure of the technical workers, it has only strengthened their determination to draw near to Labor. Labor has, of course, enormous advantages in a powerful and well-fried organization, whilst the difference between the manual worker and the black-coat worker is coming to be seen, more and more clearly, as only a matter of coat. This conviction appears to be specially strong amongst clerks in industry, commerce, and banking, who recognize the fact that they have secured relatively smaller increases in their wages than the manual worker; and, being convinced that industry of all kinds is tending toward the guild system, they seek to have their position defined, and to secure "a recognition of their status and functions, administrative, directive, and economic, by the unions of the manual workers."

The whole movement, of course, is only a part of the inevitable tendency of Labor to enlarge its borders and lose its class character. During the war, the ranks of Labor were steadily swelling, until, at one time, practically every one in the country had joined them. The restoration of peace brought about a certain return to the position as it was in the days before the war, but the rehabilitation of the old order is only very partial, and, it is to be suspected, not very secure.

Suffrage Situation in the United States

WITH the defeat, for a time, of the national equal suffrage amendment in the legislatures of Delaware and Mississippi, and the reiterated refusal of the Governor of Connecticut to call a special session of the Legislature there, the workers in behalf of this essential reform in the United States will not be discouraged. Instead, they will simply set to work with renewed energy to prove the effectiveness of the right kind of reasoning. One other state, in which there is already a large measure of equal suffrage, brought about by legislative enactment, is Tennessee. Where the women already vote for presidential electors, it should be comparatively simple for them to persuade the Governor to call a special session, in order that the women in other states may have the same privilege this year. In their persuasive efforts, they will naturally have the support of the public which has already accepted what they are working for. Even though a considerable degree of adverse pressure is being brought to bear on the last few legislatures as they convene, the fact remains that equal suffrage is inevitable, because it is nearest right in the circumstances of present development. Thus when Tennessee, or any other state, succeeds in completing the ratification of the constitutional amendment, even the other reluctant states will have to accept it and make the most of it. Then, doubtless, practically all of them will speedily concur, when they have settled down to calmer reasoning.

It is interesting to see that, in a way, the opposition to equal suffrage is more open, and yet more subtle, than the opposition to prohibition. The majority of people

clearly understand, either from their own experience or from their observation, that the use of intoxicants is utterly evil. When the force of righteousness is really manifest, arguments in behalf of obvious evil are of no avail. With the question of suffrage, the opposition is frequently somewhat different, though often including some of the same insidious elements. The subtlety of some of the antagonism lies in the fact that the worst "interests" realize that their influence will be lessened by equal suffrage. The openness of method of some other obstructionists, however, comes from an honest feeling on their part that equal suffrage is not desirable. In either case, some of the determined opposition arises from the knowledge that this amendment is much more nearly self-enforcing than that providing for prohibition.

Equal suffrage, then, in order to justify itself, must prove efficient in the overwhelming of evil influences and, likewise, in broadening the comprehension of those who have been skeptical as to its expediency. In this, the suffrage workers must show their capacity for success now. Already they have done so in a large measure. By their wise arguments and intelligent methods generally before legislatures and the public, they can really convince. So, whether it is finally Tennessee that makes itself the necessary thirty-sixth state for ratification, or whether in Connecticut or Vermont the Legislature finds it possible to convene itself without a call by the Governor, really intelligent activity is what will count. Each community, as it becomes truly educated and enlightened on the subject, is bound to accept and rejoice in equality of suffrage rights.

Wherein Porto Rico Fails to Improve

TWENTY years or more of United States dominance in the island of Porto Rico appears, on the whole, to have done very little to improve the condition of the landless workers of the island. There are people who have, indeed, benefited by the American occupation, but they are not usually to be found amongst the island laboring class, and perhaps they do not even live in Porto Rico. Without much question, however, the American people took over the island rather by force of circumstances than by design, and they had no purpose that involved exploitation of the island population. If they had any clear purpose at all with respect to the island people, no doubt it was that they should be given an opportunity to approach somewhat nearer than they had ever been before to the ordinary American average of intelligence and freedom. Indeed, the school system promptly introduced into the island under American auspices is earnest of such altruistic intent on the part of this Nation.

Why, then, do the Porto Rican laborers so generally remain no better off than they were before they came directly under American influence? Is it their fault? Or is the fault elsewhere? Abject poverty is a phrase often applied to them by those familiar with island conditions, and government experts testify, as they have been testifying in one way or another ever since Americans first began to render official reports on the subject, that the typical Porto Rican laborer is chiefly dependent upon the agricultural work that obtains through only seven months in each year, that he lives with difficulty through the other five months, that he is undernourished and therefore a prey to disease, and that these living conditions tend to deprive him of his only means of livelihood by making him inefficient as a laborer.

A person thumbing over the official reports about Porto Rico is apt to get an impression that economic conditions there are not all that they should be, and that to some extent lethargy must be responsible. Also, that some of the effects that are in evidence hint at absenteeism as a cause, and suggest reforms in the system of land holding as a proper corrective. There seems to be an opportunity to infer that present conditions in the island work out an advantage for a comparative few, and it would not be contrary to ordinary experience in communities situated like Porto Rico if the prosperous minority, while influential, were not active in seeking to effect general improvement. Information on the subject is not readily obtainable, even from individuals who have been in touch with Porto Rico conditions at first hand. But for this very reason the United States authorities should be anything other than legathic in their Porto Rican interest.

One government effort that should not be passed over, perhaps, is the recent special investigation of the unemployment problem in the island by Joseph Marcus, under the direction of the United States Department of Labor. While that document of itself cannot provide relief, it contributes definite knowledge that relief is necessary and that unemployment in the island is becoming increasingly acute. And Mr. Marcus' excellent report constitutes an additional reason why the general economic situation should not be permitted to sink out of sight.

Mortlake and the Ship Inn

IT is safe to say, of course, that as long as the Oxford and Cambridge boat race is rowed along the historic stretch of the Thames lying between Putney and Mortlake, Mortlake will enjoy one day of tremendous fame and popularity in each year. On that day, too, the Ship Inn, at Mortlake, which, all the rest of the year, is almost forgotten, will be elevated in the estimate of the nation to a position of quite extraordinary importance. For seventy-one years, now, one of the greatest athletic events in England has been decided, each year, under its large bay windows. On that day of days, those windows, to say nothing of the roof and the garden, are crowded with eager throngs, whilst, as far as the eye can see, looking down the river, both banks are lined with sight-seers. It is a strange transformation that takes place, each year, in just a few hours; for, with the Ship Inn, there is no special "working up" to Boat Race Day. Really The Ship is always ready. The grand stand on its roof is never taken down, and the old barges moored close under the bank, just beyond the winning post, are never moved away; whilst, at the other side of the river, across the tide, now high, now low, the osier beds of Chiswick Meadows have no special preparation to make in order to be ready to receive the boat race crowds.

On all other days of the year there is something curi-

ously remote about this stretch of the Thames. Almost everywhere else along the river, from Putney to Kingston, say, and beyond, houses and gardens and busy little towns come down to the water side. The river seems to be the point of gravitation for all the region round about. But at Mortlake, somehow, the river is forgotten. When Mortlake and East Sheen would take the air they do not do it as Kew does it, or as Isleworth or Twickenham, along the banks of the river. They turn their faces in the opposite direction, toward Sheen Common, or the wild beauties and high lands of Richmond Park. The river at Mortlake seems ever to flow at the back of things.

And yet, it has here a beauty and an attraction all its own. For just as Mortlake was once a very important place, with Wimbledon, Putney, and Barnes for dependencies, so the river front at Mortlake was once held in high regard. Here, for many centuries, stretching back to Anglo-Saxon times, the archbishops of Canterbury had a private residence. Here Sir Thomas Crane had his famous tapestry works, in the early days of the seventeenth century, and here, earlier still, the notorious Dr. Dee entertained Queen Elizabeth with wonderful stories of how he could transmute a copper warming pan into one of silver. Here, too, lived Sir John Barnard, the one incorruptible member of Walpole's Parliament; Sir Philip Francis, the great opponent of Warren Hastings; and many others. Today all traces of them, of their houses, their stables, and their gardens by the water side, have vanished. Nowadays, save on the one great day in the year, there is nothing but a passing barge or steamboat to distract the attention of The Ship, as it looks out lazily through its bay windows at the waving osier beds across the river.

Editorial Notes

THE women who have been picketing the British Embassy in Washington as an evidence of their sympathy for Ireland deserve, first of all, to be regarded with imperturbable amusement. Since people are loath to be laughed at, one way to reduce any form of heckling to ineffectiveness is to treat it as merely comic. Any petty cowardice that seeks to annoy has never really succeeded in doing anything. It was in spite of so-called militant methods, and because of the really substantial activities of the great majority of women, that equal suffrage was won in England and is being won in America. Real sympathy for Ireland, therefore, must show itself in intelligent reasoning, and not in any methods of guerrilla warfare. The chief trouble with the Irish and their sympathizers is that they have taken themselves and their efforts too seriously.

THE story about the numerous "colonels" in the south of the United States has a parallel in the numerous "captains" on Cape Cod, as President Wilson will find, this summer, if he spends his vacation at Woods Hole, which is at the "elbow" of the Cape. The captains, however, served on the sea, and there is scarcely a family that has not one or more members in the marine calling. Some of these men have been over the far seas and others the "near" seas, and, by the way, this circumstance forms the basis of one of Joe Lincoln's anecdotes. It appears that a local schooner, out for a day's fishing, got lost in a fog one day, and anchored for the night. In the morning the "captain" awoke to find alongside a big ocean trader. A voice from the trader boomed through a megaphone, "This is the Indian Prince, 208 days from Bombay. Who are you? Where are we?" The answer came back in a thin, piping voice, "You are off Cape Cod. This is the Hilda Ann of Hyannisport, and we've been out all night."

IN THE midst of the idealistic reasoning of the great war, it was predicted that this time the United States would not have any aftermath of pension-seeking such as was one of the subtlest elements of American politics after the Civil War. A great system of insurance was evolved, and a bonus was paid to every discharged man in the attempt to forestall the demands of mere greed. Yet now, under the new name of the bonus, the old greed of humanity shows itself again, perhaps on a greater scale than ever before. Since the truest charity is that which enables a man to do without charity, it is to be hoped that further great payments of money will yet be avoided: Surely the orderly arrangement for each man to find a broader scope in his work, and activity in every way, will be much better than endless bonus-giving.

SCHOOL-TEACHING once was an attractive profession; now it is rated financially below the skilled trade. To be a school teacher is to live humbly, almost miserably, because of the small competence. Is it any wonder, then, that 557 schools in Alberta alone have been compelled to close their doors because there are no teachers to conduct them? Is it any wonder that teachers may now be found vulcanizing tires, operating machines, keeping books in offices, or selling goods behind the counter? They must earn their livelihood, and that livelihood apparently cannot be earned in teaching. To all of which there is just one answer; Pay the teachers a decent salary.

ILLUSTRATED lectures on waterways are likely to become rather common, in view of the fact that the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association of Philadelphia is offering to lend stereopticon slides and lanterns as well as to provide the text of the lecture. Of course the association is thus merely keeping up with modern ideas in getting publicity for its favorite project of connecting inland waterways along the Atlantic coast. But plenty of audiences will be apt to find the lecture interesting, merely as a lecture.

Now it is Mr. Baker, Secretary of the United States War Department, who is reported to be saying that the Panama Canal will soon have more business than it can handle, and as foreseeing the need of another transisthmian cut-off. Still, on the whole, perhaps it will be as well to wait until Gold Hill has stopped its intermittent sliding into Culebra Cut before anybody undertakes to say exactly how much business the Panama Canal can handle.